

Stalin Gives a Flaming Answer To Hitlerism

An Editorial

THE two world historic speeches by Joseph Stalin on the anniversary of the Socialist Revolution are a clarion call to the Soviet people to organize themselves as "one single fighting camp," waging the great war of liberation for the "honor and liberty" of their native land and to remove the blight of Nazism from the face of the earth.

The reverberations of these two speeches delivered in the very city which Hitler five weeks ago boasted was about to fall to the Nazis, are bound to inspire the struggle of the peoples the world over and to give them new heart in these grave times.

Stalin speaks of how the rapid economic development of the country and its "peaceful constructive labor" were interrupted by the "treacherous" invasion. But now that the Soviet people have been compelled to take up the sword in self-defense, they will not lay it down again until, with their allies, they have liberated the "enslaved peoples of Europe and the USSR from Hitler tyranny."

With his ringing words, the leader of the Soviet people put an end once and for all to the insidious rumors emanating from Berlin and spread by the America First Committee of a possible "peace" between the Soviet Union and Hitler, or of a possible "collapse" of the Soviet armies under the impact of Nazi military might.

EVERY sentence in the two speeches breathes confidence and determination as Stalin recalls how in 1918, three-fourths of the country was in the hands of foreign interventionists and "14 states were pressing against our country, but we did not despair."

The "crazy plan" of Hitler to finish with the Soviet Union in a month and a half to two months, has failed and the Nazis have suffered terrific losses. With Hitler caring nothing "for the blood of his soldiers," Nazi losses have already passed the 4,500,000 mark as against Soviet losses of 350,000 killed, 378,000 missing and 1,020,000 wounded. And according to press dispatches of his Red Square speech, Stalin proclaims:

"The German invaders are straining their last forces. There is no doubt that Germany cannot sustain such a strain for any long time. Another few months, another half-year, one year maybe and Hitlerite Germany must burst under the weight of her own crimes."

NEVERTHELESS, the present difficulties and losses of the Red Army are soberly faced by Stalin: the seizure by the enemy of a number of regions, the serious losses of the Red Army, the relative shortage of tanks and airplanes in comparison with the combined output of Germany, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

Among the causes of the "temporary military reverses" of the Red Army, Stalin places first of all the "absence of a second front in Europe against the German fascist armies."

"On the continent of Europe," Stalin declares, "there are no armies of Great Britain or of the United States that wage war against the German fascist troops, and therefore the Germans do not have to split their forces and fight on two fronts, in the West as well as in the East. This circumstance means that the Germans, considering their rear in the West secure, have the possibility of moving all their troops and the troops of their European allies against our country. The situation is now such that our country is waging a war of liberation alone, with nobody's military assistance against the united front of Germans, Finns, Rumanians, Italians and Hungarians."

The appearance of a second front on the Continent of Europe, he goes on, would "essentially relieve the position of our armies to the detriment of the German Army."

BUT in spite of the present difficulties and handicaps, Stalin looks to the future calmly and unafraid. His confidence of ultimate victory over the fascist enemy of all mankind, lies rooted not only in the determination of the Soviet people and the instability of the enemy's rear, but in the "growing coalition" of the United States, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R.

"It is a fact," Stalin declares, "that Great Britain, the United States of America and the Soviet Union have united into a single camp, having set themselves the aim of routing the Hitlerite imperialists and their invading armies."

Modern war, says Stalin, is a "war of motors." The war will be won "by him who will have an overwhelming superiority in the output of motors. If the production of motors in the United States, Great Britain and the Soviet Union is combined, then we will acquire at least a threefold superiority over that output of the Germans. This is one of the fundamental reasons for the inevitable doom of the predatory Hitlerite imperialism."

The Moscow conference, the beginning of shipments of tanks, planes and raw materials to the Soviet Union and the billion-dollar loan by the United States, are all cited by Stalin as evidence that "one can say with a certainty that the coalition of the United States of America, Great Britain and the U.S.S.R. is very real. It is growing and will continue to grow for the benefit of our common cause of liberation."

In this connection, there can be no doubt that the appointment of the able Maxim Litvinov as Ambassador to the United States, will result in still closer working relations among the anti-fascist powers.

IN HIS two epoch-making speeches, Stalin clears away many of the confusions sown by anti-Soviet and pro-Hitler elements. He stresses that, contrary to the German fascists who are waging a war for the seizure of foreign territory and the conquest of other peoples, the Soviet Union has no designs on foreign territory or the independence of other peoples; with Great Britain and its other allies, the Soviet Union fights for the liberation of the peoples and lands enslaved by fascist invaders.

The Soviet leader mocks the attempt of the fascists to deceive the people by covering their rapacious nature with the flag of "nationalism" and "socialism," as "ravens

(Continued on Page 4)

SENATE PASSES SHIP ARMING BILL; LIFTS ALL SAILING RESTRICTIONS

Daily Worker

PEOPLES CHAMPION OF LIBERTY, PROGRESS, PEACE AND PROSPERITY

Vol. XVIII, No. 268 NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1941 (8 Pages) Price 5 Cents

WHOLE NATION 'FIGHTING CAMP' TO DESTROY INVADERS --- STALIN

Reviews Red Army in Moscow on Anniversary

SAYS NAZIS DOOMED

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Premier Joseph V. Stalin told the world by radio from besieged Moscow today that Germany is "straining its last strength" in the face of catastrophe and will "burst under the weight of its own crimes."

He was addressing soldiers, sailors and political commissars of the Red Army and Red Navy in Moscow's Red Square in celebration of the 24th anniversary of the October Revolution. It was his second speech from Moscow in as many days.

(The London radio reported that German planes attempted to bomb Moscow yesterday while Stalin was speaking, but were driven off by anti-aircraft guns.) Stalin's speech followed the annual parade of Soviet tanks, artillery and infantry through Red Square. The Moscow radio's description of the parade said it lasted less than two hours, in contrast to peace-time broadcasts of five to six hours.

TANKS PARADE The parade of tanks alone, including every type from whippets to heavy tanks, lasted 15 minutes and the announcer paid tribute to their performance in defending the capital.

Many spectators watched the parade through windows whose glass had been shattered by German aerial bombs.

But the main attraction was Stalin's speech. Not only will Germany be forced to yield to the pressure of the Red Army on the Soviet front, he said, but at home "hunger and impoverishment" have raised the specter of revolution in the Reich.

"The spirit of revolt is gaining possession not only of the nations of Europe who feel the yoke of the German invaders, but also of the German people themselves," he said. "Another few months, another half-year, one year maybe, and Hitlerite Germany must burst under the weight of its own crimes."

Stalin said the Germans were not as strong as "certain terror-stricken, weak intellectuals picture them." "The devil is not as terrible as he is painted," he said. "Who can deny that our Red Army more than once has turned the much-lauded German troops into panicky flight?"

NAZIS FACE CATASTROPHE "If one judges by Germany's actual position and not by the boastful assertions of German propagandists, it will not be difficult to see that the German fascists are confronting a catastrophe."

He reiterated his estimate that the Germans lost 4,500,000 soldiers in the first four months of the anti-Soviet campaign and said: "The German people cannot see the end of the war. They are straining their last strength. The Germans cannot hold out under such pressure. Our will and determination to win is as great now as it was 24 years ago."

He admitted the celebration of the anniversary of the October Revolution.

(Continued on Page 2)

Judge Blames Conditions For Youthful Delinquency

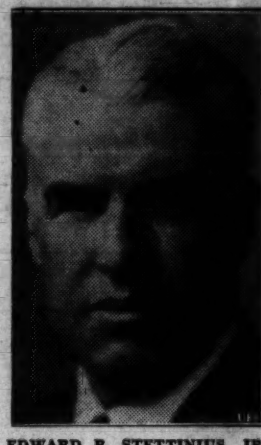
By Harry Raymond

While 350 extra police were added yesterday to the Central Park and Morningside Park areas to apprehend bands of adolescents charged with robberies, stabbings, purse snatchings and assaults, Magistrate Anthony P. Burke declared in Felony Court that the problem of crime in Harlem was social and economic rather than entirely a police problem.

"I am not quite sure it is entirely a police problem," the Magistrate said pointing to the increase of youthful delinquents in Harlem. "To me it is more of a social and economic problem. It seems to me that the people should be educated. There ought to be more recreation centers."

Magistrate Burke's remarks recalled the findings of Mayor LaGuardia's Committee set up to investigate the cause of serious disturbances in Harlem on March 19, 1935.

The committee, headed by Arthur Garfield Hays pointed out in its report, May 29, 1935, that there was "no conspiracy" on the part of the Negro people of Harlem to violate the laws. The report said: "The blame belongs to society that tolerates inadequate and often wretched housing, inadequate and inefficient schools and other public facilities, unemployment, unduly high rents, the lack of recreation grounds, discrimination in industry and public utilities against colored persons."



EDWARD R. STETTINIUS, JR.

President Acts To Rush Aid to Soviet Union

Directs Stettinius to Map Plans for Immediate Supply Shipments

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—President Roosevelt tonight directed Lend-Lease Administrator Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., to draft plans for transmission or defense supplies to the Soviet Union "as quickly as possible."

A letter from the President to Stettinius was made public by the White House shortly after the Lend-Lease Administrator and one of his aides, Oscar Cox, had conferred briefly with the Chief Executive.

"I have today found that the defense of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is vital to the defense of the United States," the President said in his letter which was regarded as the first immediate follow-up to the \$1,000,000,000 Lend-Lease credit to the USSR which was announced last night.

The letter authorized and directed Stettinius "to take immediate action to transfer defense supplies under terms of the Lend-Lease Act."

The President quoted from his letter to Mikhail Kalinin, President of the Soviet All-Union Central Executive Committee, in which Mr. Roosevelt assured him "of the desire of the Government and the people of the United States to do everything possible to assist your country in this critical hour."

"I should appreciate it if you would work out as quickly as possible the details of this program with representatives of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," he said.

Bolivia Pilots Train Here

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 7 (UP).—Thirty-one aspiring Bolivian pilots will be trained in the United States as guests of the American government, it was announced today.

Hull Again Warns Finland Cease War Against U.S.S.R.

Reveals Memoranda on Soviet Peace Bids; Will See Helsinki As Full Hitler Ally If Offer Is Refused

By Adam Lapin (Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The State Department renewed its warning today that the United States will consider Finland a full-fledged ally of Hitlerism unless it accepts the Soviet peace offer and ceases hostilities against the U.S.S.R.

At the same time, the State Department proved conclusively that it had transmitted a Soviet peace proposal on Aug. 18 to Hjalmar J. Procope, Finnish Minister in Washington, and thus effectively shattered denials of this fact broadcast by the official Finnish News Agency.

These and other details of the efforts of the United States government to get Finland out of the war were revealed in memoranda of conversations between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Under Secretary Sumner Welles with Procope which were made public by the State Department.

Release of the memoranda put further pressure on the pro-Nazi government of Finland and were believed here to have the effect of strengthening democratic and anti-Nazi groups within Finland.

BOLSTER U.S.-SOVIET TIES

Official American action to this end was regarded as a significant sign of diplomatic collaboration between the United States and the Soviet Union supplementing the new \$1,000,000,000 loan and other economic moves to assist Soviet resistance against Hitlerism.

A memorandum prepared by Welles immediately after his conversation with Procope on Aug. 18 stated: "I told the minister that I wished to inform him in the utmost confidence that this government had received information to the effect that should the government of Finland be so disposed, the Soviet Government was prepared to negotiate a new treaty of peace with Finland which would involve the making of territorial concessions by the Soviet Union to Finland."

Welles stated that he had invited the Finnish minister to confer with him on this matter. This offer apparently produced no results, and there has been no indication that Finland has even answered the peace bid which was presented by the United States on behalf of Finland.

HULL RENEWS TALKS On Oct. 3 Secretary of State Hull again renewed the conversations with Procope. Hull revealed in a memorandum which he prepared immediately after his talk with Procope that he had put the question of peace with the Soviet Union bluntly up to Finland.

He also revealed that he had made it plain that if Finland continues to invade Soviet territory "the logical effect of her course and action would be to project her on the side of Hitler into the general war between Germany and Russia and the other countries involved."

The text of Hull's Oct. 3 memorandum follows: "The Minister of Finland called at my request. I proceeded at once to say that it was unnecessary to go over the pros and cons of the

(Continued on Page 5)

Expect Litvinov To Leave Shortly For America

KUIBYSHCHEV, USSR, Nov. 5 (Delayed) (UP).—Maxim Litvinov, newly designated Ambassador to the United States, hopes to leave for Washington shortly, accompanied by his British-born wife, Ivy Low.

Litvinov called on U. S. Ambassador Laurence Steinhardt shortly after receiving word that his designation was satisfactory to Washington.

Constantin Oumansky, whom Litvinov succeeds, presumably will remain here.

Neutrality Shackles on Allied Aid Eliminated

Administration Bill Wins by 50-37 Margin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—The Senate, making perhaps its gravest decision in a quarter-century, tonight passed the Administration bill permitting U. S. merchant ships to mount guns and sail into combat zones and belligerent ports with American-made war supplies.

The Senate action scuttles all shipping restrictions of the Neutrality Law.

The roll call vote was 50 to 37. Eleven days of oratory on the peace-or-war issue preceded the Senate's historic verdict.

The bill allows American merchant men flying the Stars and Stripes to deliver the goods directly to British docks in defiance of Adolf Hitler's long-standing vow to torpedo such cargoes, whether or not they sail under the American flag.

GOES BACK TO HOUSE

The measure now returns to the House, which previously had passed a simple bill calling only for ship arming. The lower chamber is expected to take up the Senate-approved version next Wednesday, Speaker Sam Rayburn, D. Tex., has assured President Roosevelt it will be approved by a 60-vote margin.

The Navy already has announced it is ready to place guns and gun crews aboard the merchantmen.

The vote was an outright test—perhaps the biggest thus far—of President Roosevelt's foreign policy which was placed under microscopic scrutiny.

Final action came almost one month to the day after Mr. Roosevelt asked Congress for Neutrality Law revision. He asked on Oct. 9 that Congress eliminate the ship-arming ban "with all speed" and that it give "earnest and early attention" to other "crippling provisions" of the Neutrality Law. He cited German sinkings of American merchantmen as a Hitler challenge to this nation's traditional freedom of the seas. Americans, he said, "cannot and will not tolerate" such a challenge.

Eight days later the House responded to this plea by approving ship arming legislation—259 to 133.

FOLLOWS TORPEDOING

House action came the day after the U. S. destroyer Kearny was torpedoed by a U-boat in the North Atlantic with a loss of 11 lives.

In the midst of Senate debate, the "Battle of the Atlantic" struck with even harsher fury—the U. S. destroyer Reuben James was blasted to the bottom by a German submarine and 90 American officers and enlisted men are unaccounted for, presumably dead.

"It has long been clear to me that Hitler has a definite plan of conquering us with his National Socialism, without military attack if he can, but with definite purpose of conquering us," Sen. Warren E. Austin, R. Vermont, charged in opening the final debate.

"The German nation seems determined to embark upon a program of world conquest," Sen. Tom Stewart, D. Tenn., said. "If Germany is defeated, I believe there will be peace in our time but if Germany is victorious, then there will be war for generations to come."

Sen. H. H. Schwartz, D. Wyo., said a poll of Wyoming citizens indicated overwhelming support for an offensive naval policy to keep the seas open and of military aid to Britain, if without that aid she would be defeated.

Previously the Senate rejected, 80 to 38, an amendment to the Neutrality Revision Bill which would have permitted the arming of merchant ships and sending them to belligerent ports but would have banned them from combat zones.

It was offered by Sen. Elmer Thomas, D. Okla.

Under its provisions American ships, armed with guns, could have gone to such belligerent ports as those of Canada, Australia and South Africa where they would not have to pass through combat zones.

The chamber then tentatively approved repeal of all shipping restrictions by rejecting, 49 to 38, a motion to limit the bill to the arming of merchant ships. The vote came on a motion by Sen. Bennett C. Clark, D. Mo. It was a prelude to formal approval of the entire administration bill.

July 4th Greetings... Nov. 7th

Special Sunday Worker Issue on the 24th Anniversary of Russian Revolution

• Tomorrow's 16-page editions of the Sunday Worker will be packed with features and articles on America and the Soviet Union. Here are some of the authentic, graphic news and articles you will not want to miss:

- Cables from the Eastern Front on the epic fight of the Red Army.
- Cables from London.
- Cabled stories on Nazi-occupied countries.

America -- A Nation United To Destroy Hitler

From coast to coast, America's battle to out-produce Hitler. News on Civilian Defense—the Army—the Navy.

142,000 Poles Slain in Nazi Reign of Terror

Churchill Says War Is Now In Britain's Favor

U.S. 'Straining Every Nerve' to Supply Full Needs

HULL, Eng., Nov. 7 (UP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today that the trend of the war has turned in Britain's favor and that the United States is "straining every nerve" to arm Britain, "regardless of the cost to them or the risk to their sailors and ships."

Addressing a crowd after inspecting air raid damage, Churchill said that every country outside the Empire had abandoned hope for Britain when the British Expeditionary force had had to abandon its equipment in France before being rescued from Dunkirk.

"But by not flinching, by despising the manifestation of the power of threats by which we were confronted on all sides, we came through the dark and perilous passage and now once again are masters of our own destiny," he said.

"Nor are we any longer alone. . . our own steadfast conduct and the crimes of the enemy brought other great nations to our side."

"One is struggling with herculean vigor with results which are particularly significant."

"Our kith and kin across the Atlantic Ocean are straining every nerve to equip us with all we need to carry on the struggle, regardless of the cost to them or the risk to their sailors and ships."

Australian War Cabinet Meets with Duff Cooper

CANBERRA, Australia, Nov. 7 (UP).—The Australian War Advisory Council met today with Alfred Duff Cooper, British Cabinet delegate.

It was understood that the council and Duff Cooper surveyed the Pacific situation and discussed plans for the improvement of British political and administrative machinery in the Far East.

Rome Admits British Raids in Sicily, Africa

ROME, Nov. 7 (UP).—The Italian communiqué today admitted that British bombers attacked some areas of Sicily and Campania during the night.

Other British planes, it was announced, attacked Benghazi, Tripoli, the Italian base in North Africa.

Declare War Now, Urge Harvard Students in Ad

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 7.—One hundred Harvard University students advertised yesterday in the undergraduate daily paper, Harvard Crimson, for a declaration of war against Germany.

The ad was paid for by the Harvard League for Declared War, formed at Harvard last month after a student poll conducted by the Harvard Alumni Bulletin indicated that one-fifth of Harvard's student body is for an immediate declaration of war against Nazi Germany.

The Harvard League is a branch of the National League for Declared War.

Heading the list of names in the ad, which calls for "Immediate Declaration of War Against Germany," is E. Bernard Fleischaker, of New York City, a cadet officer in the Harvard R.O.T.C. Fleischaker is chairman of the Harvard League.

De Gaulle Says Finland Seen Turning Point Of War At Hand To End War

Helsinki Radio Charges U.S., Britain With 'Whitewashing'

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Gen. Charles De Gaulle, Free French leader, said at a Foreign Press association luncheon today that "we are at the precise moment when the tide of victory is on the point of turning."

De Gaulle said that the rhythm of German attacks had been slowed down.

"The enemy now finds himself faced by Britain and Russia in Asia and Africa," he said. "He is confronted by adversaries who are sufficiently strong and by geographical conditions sufficiently difficult to make it impossible for his method of warfare to obtain decisive results in any part of the world."

"Perhaps the action of 100,000 tanks combined with 100,000 planes supplied by 50,000,000 tons of shipping will cause the enemy's mechanized system to crumble and with it the whole edifice of German tyranny."

"It seems in keeping with the logic of events that Germany soon will seek to obtain the respite she needs. Then we shall see her declaring peace in one form or another. Tumult will break loose on the world. Every imaginable instrument of propaganda will play its part in the thundering orchestra. Ambition, fear, religion, free thought, capital, labor, order, revolution, north, east, south and west, one after another, will be threatened or reassured."

"The world will ring with the deafening alternations of Hitler's imprecations, oaths and eternal friendships."

"It is quite certain that such solicitations never will be accepted. The defenders of liberty understand that their own salvation depends upon never again being party to the game of their mortal enemy. There is no chance that the enemy will be granted a respite."

Million Exiled Into Forced Labor in Germany

PLANTS SHUT DOWN

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—A member of the Polish Refugee Government charged today that the Germans have systematically executed or deported all potential political leaders and professional men remaining in Poland in an effort to make the Poles "a second-class race serving German interests."

Altogether 112,000 Poles have been hanged or shot since the German occupation of Poland and 30,000 others have died in concentration camps, Deputy Prime Minister Stanislaw Mikolajczyk said in an interview.

He contended that: One million of Poland's best workers have been sent to German factories, where they receive only one-tenth of the pay given Germans.

One and one half million peasants, workers, townsmen and artisans have been driven from the Western provinces into Central Poland and put to work without pay building roads and fortifications.

He asserted that all Polish factories not serving the German war machine have been closed either by the Germans or because of a lack of raw materials.

"Because of these closings and because of sabotage, Polish production is only one-third of that before the occupation," he said.

DAILY EXECUTIONS

German newspapers almost daily tell of new executions, villages razed, heavy confiscations of property, communal fines and massed evictions from the annexed western provinces, according to Mikolajczyk.

Even among prisoners of war, he said, several dozen officers and men have been taken from concentration camps and shot for Polish "crimes" before the war.

He said the Germans have met constant failure in their efforts to find "Quislings" to join puppet governments. Those who refuse, he said, are shot or taken to concentration camps.

Prof. Kallimierz Bartel, 59, Polish scientist and politician, was taken to Berlin, treated kindly and offered a government post, he said. "Bartel refused and returned to Lwow, where he was shot," Mikolajczyk said.

"Nevertheless Poland still lives and her spirit is unbroken despite murder, imprisonment and hunger," he said. "Even the Germans admit that the Poles never have ceased to believe in a victory of the democratic nations."



Regulars Go Through Paces: A 105-millimeter gun crew of Regular Army men demonstrates correct form in operating this howitzer field artillery piece. Every man has a function in fire control as illustrated in the deployment of this crew. The sergeant with hand raised is section commander. Helmet of gunner shows just behind the howitzer.

Nation 'One Camp' to Destroy Nazis—Stalin

(Continued from Page 1)

Revolution was taking place amid "difficult conditions."

"The treacherous attack of the German brigands and the war they forced upon us have created a threat to our country," he said. "We temporarily have lost a number of regions and the enemy have appeared at the gates of Leningrad and Moscow."

"Despite temporary reverses, our army and navy is heroically beating off enemy attacks along the whole front and dealing him heavy losses while our country—our whole country—is organizing itself into a single fighting camp in order, jointly with the army and navy, to rout the German invaders."

He compared the present with 1918 and concluded:

"Now our country is in a far better position than it was 23 years ago. We are experiencing no serious shortage of either food, arms or clothing. The country is richer industrially and we have the support of all freedom-loving countries."

"At that time three fourths of our country was in the hands of foreign interventionists. We had temporarily lost the Ukraine, Caucasus, Central Asia, the Urals, Siberia and the Far East. We had no allies, no Red Army—we had

only just begun to create it—we experienced a shortage of bread, a shortage of arms, a shortage of clothing."

"At that time 14 states were pressing against our country but we did not despair. We did not become disheartened. Amid the conflagration of war we organized the Red Army and converted our country into a military camp."

"Comrades, Red Army men, Red Navy men, commanders, political instructors, men, women, guerrillas—the whole world is looking to you as a force capable of destroying the brigand hordes of the German invaders."

"The enslaved peoples of Europe who fell under the yoke of the German invaders are looking to you as their liberators. The great liberation mission fell to your lot, so be worthy of this mission."

"The war you are waging is a war of liberation—a just war." Marshal Klement Voroshilov in an October Revolution Day speech at Khabyshev said that the Red Army would fight until "the complete annihilation of fascism," the Exchange Telegraph agency reported.

"We have enough troops for that," Voroshilov was quoted as saying. "We will fight with England and other anti-Hitler states, supported by the great United States."

On the War Fronts

(AS OF NOVEMBER 6th)

BY A VETERAN COMMANDER

The 3 to 1 losses (approximately) of the German Army as compared with the Red Army once more prove what kind of resistance has been offered by the Soviet troops during the first twenty weeks of the war.

The ratio of killed and wounded in the Red Army (about 1 to 3) is normal and shows that modern weapons have changed little in the relation between the two fundamental categories of casualties—killed and wounded.

The number of Red Army missing (which is about equal to the number of killed) is very low if the conditions of warfare which prevailed during these four months are taken into consideration (by this we mean conditions of retreat and frequent tactical encirclements).

On the other hand, in man power, the Germans have lost about one half of their army. At this rate, ten months of warfare would about dispose of the German Army. However, such calculations are academic, for this war is a war of motors, and the loss of men does not entirely reflect the true loss of fighting power. The Germans are still fighting considerably better than half-strong, in spite of their losses.

However, as we remarked yesterday, the punch of their assaults does not seem to be the same as before. Thus, there is the winter weather, the long lines of communications, etc., to which such a slowing down can be charged, but there still is no doubt that while the grand strategic plan of the German High Command already was a fiasco by mid-July, the fourth great offensive of the Germans is the first tactical fiasco the Nazis have experienced on a grand scale. The last two weeks or so have produced no successes anywhere, except in the Crimea. And here, too, those successes are far from being what they were cracked to be.

The Soviet troops there, having lost the Perekop position, have retreated in excellent order (which was extremely difficult under the circumstances) to the Sebastopol and Kerch positions after having drawn a tremendous quantity of enemy blood.

On all other fronts the Germans are not only being contained, but at Moshaisk, Maloyaroslavl, Kalinin, Gorlovka and Rostov they are being pushed back.

The fact that a great parade was held yesterday in Red Square in Moscow is a pretty good indication of the spirit of the defense of the capital.

There are rumors that the Luftwaffe is being withdrawn from the Leningrad and Moscow fronts. While we refuse at this stage to take that on its face value, partial withdrawal is possible and even probable. It would reflect the concern of the Nazis for the growing flow of implements of war from the United States into the U.S.S.R. and might mean that the Germans have decided to anticipate their bogged armies and strike at both the southern and northern routes from the air. In such a case Finland and the Azov region (or Turkey?) would be logical areas of the new air concentration. Be that as it may, such a partial "divorce" of the Wehrmacht from the Luftwaffe is possible.

Lord Strabolgi Says British to Fight in Caucasus

HANLEY, Eng., Nov. 7 (UP).—Lord Strabolgi said today that the British Army soon may be battling at the Red Army's side against the Germans in the Caucasus, but did not elaborate. He addressed a mass meeting of workers to open a five-town warship week.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 7 (UP).—Maj. Gen. Albert G. Fawcett, Commander of the First Army Division, said today that Australians may soon be fighting in the Caucasus.

Wounded Nazi Sailors Pouring Through Sweden

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 7 (UP).—Hundreds of wounded German sailors being transported from Narvik through Sweden to Germany in ambulances were believed today to have been injured in a naval engagement or a mine explosion off the northern coast of Norway.

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—A Norwegian Government spokesman said that according to information from Norway "thousands of German war wounded" from the battlefields of Finland are now hospitalized in Norway.

Text of President's Speech to ILO on Need to Out-Produce Hitler

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The following is the text of President Roosevelt's address to the International Labor Organization's delegates here yesterday:

Miss Perkins, Dr. Goodrich, Delegates and Advisers to the Conference:

Taking part in a conference of the International Labor Organization is not a new experience for me. It was exactly at this time of the year, in 1919, that the I. L. O. had its first conference in Washington. And at that time apparently some one had fallen down on the job of making the necessary physical arrangements for the conference. And at last some one picked on the then Assistant Secretary of the Navy to help. I had to find office space in the Navy Building, as well as supplies and typewriters, etc., to get that conference started.

I will remember that in those days the I. L. O. was still a dream. To many it was a wild dream. Who had ever heard of governments getting together to raise the standards of labor on an international plane? Wilder still was the idea that the people themselves who were directly affected—the workers and employers of the various countries—should have a hand, with government in determining these labor standards.

And so twenty-two years have passed. The I. L. O. has been tried and tested. It has passed childhood. It is now grown up. Through those extravagant years of the Nineteen Twenties it kept doggedly at the task of shortening the hours of labor, protecting women and children in agriculture and industry, making life more bearable for the merchant seamen and keeping the factories and mines of the world more safe and fit places for human beings to work in.

And then through the long years of depression, from 1929 on, it sought to bring about a measure of security to all workers by the establishment of things like unemployment insurance, and old-age insurance systems; and again to set the wheels of indus-



As President Urged Output Boost: Addressing 250 delegates of the International Labor Organization at their annual meeting Thursday in the White House, President Roosevelt called on the nation to sacrifice now in order to spur production of war material to crush Hitler.

try in action through establishment of international public works, rational policies of migration of workers, and the opening of the channels of world trade.

Now for more than twenty years you have weathered the vicissitudes of a world at war. Though Hitler's juggernaut has crowded your permanent staff out of its own home in Geneva, here in this new world, thanks in large part, I like to think, to the efforts of our friend, John Winant, you have been carrying on. And when this world struggle is over, you will be prepared to play your own part in formulating those social policies upon which the permanence of peace will so much depend.

Today, you, the representatives of more than thirty-three nations meet here in the White House for the final session of your conference. It is appropriate that I recall to you, who are in a full sense a parliament for man's justice, some words that were written in this house by a President who gave his very life for the cause of justice. Nearly eighty years ago, Abraham Lincoln said: "The strongest bond of human sympathy, outside of the family relation, should be one uniting all working people, of all nations, and tongues, and kindreds."

The essence of our struggle today is that man shall be free. There can be no real freedom for the common man without enlightened social policies. In the last analysis, they are the stakes for which democracies are today fighting.

So your concern is the concern of all democratic peoples. To many of your member States, ad-

herence to the International Labor Organization has meant great sacrifice. There is no greater evidence of the vitality of the I. L. O. than the loyal presence here today of the representatives of the nations which suffer under the lash of the dictator. I welcome those representatives especially.

I extend the hand of courage to the delegates of those labor organizations whose leaders are today languishing in concentration camps for having dared to stand up for the ideals without which no civilization can live. Through you, the delegates from these despoiled lands, the United States sends your people this message: "You have not been forgotten; you will not be forgotten."

We in the United States have so far been called upon for extremely limited sacrifices, but even in this country we are beginning to feel the beginnings of the pinch of war. Some of these names may be unfamiliar to you, but the workers of Manitowish, Wis., for example, who used to make aluminum utensils, have had to sacrifice their jobs in order that we may send planes to Britain and Russia and China. Rubber workers in a hundred scattered plants have had to sacrifice their opportunities for immediate employment in order that there may be ships to carry planes and tanks to Liverpool and Archangel and Rangoon.

Tens of thousands of automobile workers are being shifted to other jobs in order that the copper which might have been used in automobiles may carry its deadly message from the mills of Connecticut to Hitler. And, with all this, still we have not yet made very large substantial sacrifices in the United States.

We have not, like the heroic people of Britain, had to withstand a deluge of death from the skies. Nor can we even grasp the full extent of the sacrifices that the people of China are making in their struggle for freedom from aggression. We have in amazement witnessed the Russians oppose the Nazi war; oppose that war machine for four long

months and more—oppose it at the price of uncounted dead and a scorched earth.

Most heroic of all, however, has been the struggle of the common men and women of Europe, from Norway to Greece, against a brutal force from which they will be forever an inadequacy on the part of that force to crush the fight for freedom.

As far as we in the United States are concerned, that struggle shall not be in vain. The epic stand of Britain, of China and of Russia receive the full support of the free people of the Americas. The people of this nation and of all the rest of the American republics insist upon their right to join in the common defense.

To be sure, there are still some misguided, unenlightened, and that's putting it politely, some people of that kind among us—thank God they are but few—both industrialists and leaders of labor, who place personal advantage above the welfare of their nation. There are still a few who place their little virtues over one another above triumph against Hitlerism. There are still some who place the profits that they may make from civilian orders above their obligation to the national defense. And there are still some who deliberately delay defense, delay defense output, by using their economic power to force the acceptance of their demands rather than use the established machinery for the mediation of industrial disputes.

Yes, they are but few. They do not represent the great mass of American workers and employers. The American people have made an unlimited commitment that there shall be a free world. And against that commitment no individual and no group shall prevail.

The American workman doesn't have to be convinced that the defense of the democracies is his defense. Some of you, from the conquered countries of Europe, some of you from China, have told this difference with the eloquence of anguish; told of all

that you have struggled for—for social progress that you and your fellow-men have achieved—and how it's being obliterated by the barbarians.

I need not tell you that one of the first acts of the fascists and Nazi dictators—at home and in conquered countries—was to abolish free trade unions and to take away from the common people the right of association. Labor alone did not suffer. Free association of employers were also abolished. Collective bargaining has no place in their system; neither has collaboration of labor and industry and government.

Nor need I tell you that the Nazi Labor Front is not a labor union, but an instrument to keep labor in a state of permanent subjection. Labor under the Nazi system has become the slave of the military state.

To replace Nazi workers at the front, home I mean, they've gone to the front to ship labor back home or to bring it from other countries. Nazi Germany, for example, has imported about 2,000,000 foreign civilian laborers. They have changed the occupied countries into great slave areas for the Nazi rulers. And at this moment Berlin is the principal slave-market of all the world.

The American workman has no illusions about the fate that awaits him; awaits his free labor organizations, if Hitler should win. He knows that his own labor and the very safety of the people of the United States cannot be assured in a world that is three-quarters slave and only one-fourth free. He knows that we must furnish arms to Britain, to Russia, and to China and that we must do it now—today.

And we know by now that our place—the place of the whole Western Hemisphere, for example—the place in the Nazi scheme for world domination has been marked on the Nazi time-table. The choice we have to make is this: Shall we make our full sacrifices now, produce to the limit, deliver our products today and every day to the battlefields of

the entire world? Or, shall we remain satisfied with our present rate of armament output, postponing the day of real sacrifice—did the French—until it is too late?

The first is the choice of realism—realism in terms of three shifts a day; the fullest use of every vital machine, every minute of every day and every night; realism in terms of staying on the job and getting things made, and entrusting industrial grievances to the established machinery of collective bargaining—the machinery set up by a free people.

The second choice is the approach of the blind and deluded who think that perhaps we could do business with Hitler. From them, I mean for them, there is "plenty of time." To be sure, many of these misled individuals honestly believe that if we should later find that we can't do business with Hitler, we will roll up our sleeves later—later—later. And their tombstones, the tombstones of those people, would, under such circumstances, bear the inscription "too late."

In the process of our working and fighting for victory we must never permit ourselves to forget the goal that is beyond victory. The defeat of Hitlerism is necessary so that there may be freedom; but this war, like the last war, will produce nothing but destruction unless we prepare for the future now. We plan now for the better world that we aim to build.

If that world is to be a place in which peace is to prevail, there must be more abundant life for the masses of the people of all countries. In the words of the document that you know of under the name of the Atlantic Charter, we "desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

There are so many millions of people in this world who have never been adequately fed and clothed and housed. By under-

taking to provide a decent standard of living for these millions, the free people of the world can furnish employment to every man and every woman who seeks a job.

And so we are already engaged in surveying the immediate post-war requirements of a world whose economies have been disrupted by war.

We are planning not to provide temporary remedies for the ills of a stricken world; we are planning to achieve permanent cures—to help establish a sounder world life.

To attain these goals you and I know will be no easy task. Yes, their fulfillment will require "the fullest collaboration between all nations." We have learned too well that social problems and economic problems are not separate water-tight compartments in the international field "any more than in the national sphere. In international, as in national affairs, economic policy can no longer be an end unto itself alone. It is merely a means for achieving social objectives."

There must be no place in the post-war world for special privilege for either individuals or nations. And again in the words of the Atlantic Charter: "All States, great or small, victor or vanquished" must have "access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity."

In the planning of such international action the International Labor Organization, with its representation of labor and management, and experience, will be an invaluable instrument for peace. Your organization will have an essential part to play in building up a stable international system of social justice for all peoples everywhere. As part of your great world organization, the people of the United States are determined to respond fully to the opportunity and the challenge of this historic responsibility, so well exemplified at this historic meeting in this historic home of an ancient democracy.

Hillman Tells Industry 'End All Idle Machines'



SIDNEY HILLMAN

Follows FDR 'Step-Up Production' Talk With Call for 3 and 4-Shift Days

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Associate OPM Director General Sidney Hillman said today that the United States must "end the idleness of machines" by inaugurating three or four shifts daily in defense plants.

Hillman told the United Press that "considerable progress has been made in recent months in the expansion of shift operations in defense industries and there is prospect of more progress along this line in the near future."

President Roosevelt yesterday told delegates from 33 nations attending the final session of the International Labor Office conference that Americans must submerge their labor-industry differences and work "three shifts a day" to help defeat Adolf Hitler.

Hillman expressed the hope that both management and workers "will cooperate to expand production further along the lines proposed by the President."

Gov't Acts to Avert Telephone Walkout

Long Lines Telephone Workers, AT & T, Resume Negotiations

Representatives of the long lines department of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers resumed wage-hour negotiations at the Government's request yesterday in an effort to prevent a strike which would seriously affect national defense.

Frank P. Lawrence, vice-president of the A. T. & T., and John J. Moran, president of the Federation, headed their respective delegations and Aaron Horvitz, United States Conciliation Service Commissioner, represented the Government.

Negotiations broke down in Washington last month and the union's 15,000 members in a nationwide poll authorized their leaders to call a strike if further efforts to reach an agreement failed. The Government persuaded both sides to meet again before strike action was taken.

The long lines workers handle the greater part of the country's long haul, long distance telephone communications. A strike, according to the union, would tie up all long distance telephoning, teletype communication, ship-shore calls, South American and overseas telephone service, Weather Bureau wires and the wires of the Army and Navy Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and other Government communications.

The negotiations affect workers in 42 states for whom the union is seeking a collective bargaining agreement. The union's chief criticism concerns the company's method of following wage policies of the Associated Bell Telephone companies in the several states. This policy, the union contends, has resulted in sectional wage differentials and has "negated the bargaining rights" of the union.

Roosevelt Acts To End Railway Express Dispute

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—President Roosevelt tonight created by special proclamation an emergency board to mediate a dispute between the Railway Express Agency, Inc., and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers.

The proclamation said the dispute "now threatens substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive Cincinnati, Ohio, Cleveland, Ohio, Newark, N. J., New York City, Philadelphia, St. Louis, San Francisco, Chicago, and 20 adjoining suburban cities of essential transportation service."

The President acted under authority of the Railway Labor Act and appointed a three-member board to investigate the dispute and report its findings within 30 days from today.

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One member of the crew was killed when a strong current sucked the tugboat against the steel framework at the Compensation Dam, above the Saute Rapids of St. Mary's River, Mich. Workers are shown salvaging the sunken craft.

Negro Unionists to Hold Defense Rally

Conference in Newark Tomorrow to Spur Output; Smith to Speak

(Special to the Daily Worker)

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 7.—Fernand Smith, leading Negro trade unionist and executive secretary of the National Maritime Union, CIO, will be the principal speaker at a trade union conference Sunday afternoon, Nov. 9, at 2:30 o'clock, at 225 Halsey St., Newark.

Mr. Smith's topic will be "The Negro and the National Defense Program."

The conference, sponsored by the Negro Labor Committee of United Mine Workers of America, District 50, CIO, will also hear R. W. Hansen, regional director of District 50.

The meeting will discuss a program for complete equality for the Negro worker in industry and the community.

Philippine Has Quake

MANILA, P. I., Nov. 7 (UP).—An earthquake shook Southern Luzon Island yesterday, damaging public works, interrupting power service and injuring a few persons slightly.

Amter Top Man In East Side Election Area

Voters of the 1st election district, First Assembly District, gave Israel Amter, Manhattan Communist candidate for City Council, a plurality in their area, the borough tally revealed yesterday.

Amter received 108 of a total of 684 votes in the election district, topping Democrats, Republicans, Laborites and Independents. Closest to him was William A. Carroll, Democratic incumbent, with 73 votes.

The 1st E.D. of the 1st A.D. is in the East Broadway and Clinton Street area in the Lower East Side.

Amter was also reported top man in some of the election districts in Knickerbocker Village, a private housing development on the East Side.

Newton Trial Postponed To Nov. 10

WPA Negro Unionist Fights Trumped Up 'Assault' Charge

The trial of Herbert Newton, Negro vice-president of the WPA Teachers Union, charged with "feloious assault" and "carrying a razor," has been postponed till Monday, Nov. 10, it was announced yesterday by William Lechner, the union's president.

Lechner said that the postponement was ordered by Judge Donnelly, before whom Newton will appear on Monday at 10 A.M., in Part 5 of the General Sessions Court, on the 11th floor of the New Criminal Courts Bldg., 100 Center St.

Calling attention to the fact that this will be the first labor trial to take place since Mayor LaGuardia's electoral victory, Lechner stated, "The entire New York labor movement will watch the proceedings with deep interest."

Charges against Newton rose out of his leadership of a peaceful picket line in front of the Mayor's home last July, protesting the dismissal of 20,000 WPA workers.

Widespread demands from labor groups and unions throughout the city, and from Harlem citizens for an open police hearing into police brutality in the case resulted in the announcement of such a hearing for October 2. When the date arrived, however, the public were excluded, and the demand for such a hearing has not yet been granted.

Slavs Throughout Nation Back Pittsburgh Conference

Churchmen, Labor, Political Leaders Back All-Slav Congress, Nov. 21-23

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 7.—Further developments from Slav organizations throughout the country to make the Slav American Congress here on Nov. 21-23 through Nov. 23 one of the great unity factors in the nation behind the government's efforts to help smash Hitlerism, were indicated in statements from Congress headquarters at the Fort Pitt Hotel.

These latest announcements are: 1—Michigan Congressman John Lesinski has been made honorary chairman of the state sponsoring committee of the Congress.

2—The Rev. Francis Bolek, Professor of Polish at St. Francis College has announced his endorsement of the Congress. Other new sponsors are the Rev. John E. Schiffer, Chisholm, Minn.; and the Rev. L. Bojnowski, New Britain, Conn.

3—Trade union leaders J. P. Jarich, president of the International Fishermen and Allied Workers, and Michael S. Dulecki, chief steward of Plymouth Local 51 of the United Automobile Workers, CIO, announced their "wholehearted accord in making this Congress the beginning of an intensive campaign in America that will lead to the military destruction of Hitlerism and fascism."

4—A convocation of clergymen of the Serbian Orthodox church at the St. Sava Monastery in Libertyville, Ill., with 23 clergymen representing 42 churches present, adopted a resolution of support to the Pittsburgh

of its Supreme Lodge in Fayetteville, Texas and announced that "we have raised many thousands of dollars to carry on the fight against Hitler."

5—The local Serbian - Montenegrin community elected two delegates to attend the Congress.

These are some of the latest actions taken to support the Congress upon whose decisions and program much depends for an all-out struggle by the American people to destroy Hitlerism.

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Daily Worker Prize Letter: What the Union Means to Me

Judges in the Daily Worker's recent prize contest for the best letters on the subject: "What My Union Means to Me," yesterday announced their selections.

The first prize went to member of the National Maritime Union whose letter is printed below. The writer of this letter will receive a check for \$50.

The second prize of \$25 has been awarded to a member of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America, affiliated with District Council Nine.

The third prize of \$10 has gone to a member of Local 65, Wholesale and Warehouse Workers Union.

The three \$5 prize winners include another member of Local 65, a member of the Steel Workers Organizing Committee in Columbus, Ohio, and an Illinois mine worker.

The first prize letter follows:

What My Union, The National Maritime Union, Means To Me.
Dear Editor:

I think that we seamen, more than any other group of trade union members in the country, have reason to be proud of our organization, the National Maritime Union of America. Few labor organizations in the history of the American labor movement have done for its membership what the NMU has done for us American-seamen.

Guys who've been going to sea for the last ten years or so know what I'm talking about (I made my first trip, a four months voyage around the world in an old

Dollar Line tub in 1926.)

In those days before the NMU, we had to patronize the shipping crimps (hiring masters) paying them for a job, or tramp from pier in all kinds of weather, begging for a berth from some chiseling port official. Nowadays, we go to our Union shipping halls, in every port in the country, clean, up-to-date buildings with all the comforts of home. We register for a job in our ratings, and we get that job when our turn comes up in rotation. The shipowner can't turn us down, there's no kickback or chiseling, and we can hold our heads up and feel like men.

And what kind of a job did we get in the old days? Slave-driving work for inhuman hours, under some horny-handed bood male. A buck a day pay. Food crawling with maggots. Filthy quarters with thirty to fifty men jammed into a focal. Mother of Jesus, it's hard to believe what took place then. But the Union changed things. We now average no less than \$80 a month; the work is regulated well in conjunction with the Union ship's committees; the food menu is set in agreement with the Union; the ship's hold has been remodeled so that focal hold no more than two or four men, with real bunks, clean linens, plenty of locker space, recreation rooms, etc.

Our social and political status then was absolutely zero. Seamen were looked on as the scum of the earth—the government considered

us like orphans or insane: wards of the state—no respectable girl would go out with us, let alone marry us. That was because no unions existed in those days, except those inspired by the companies, which sold us down the river every time. When the NMU was established after the '37 strike, the seamen began to take their rightful place in society. We started educating ourselves, in current events, trade union strategy and tactics, politics. We began to learn that we could make our collective voice heard in the highest councils of the land—and that's what we're doing today. (And, would you believe it, lots of the boys are getting married to swell gals, and even raising families. I myself haven't been hooked yet, but if the right gal comes along, well, you know how it is.)

The NMU made us conscious of the fact that our life and conditions are tied up with the life of other American workers, and especially with workers all over the world. (I don't exactly mean "conscious"—we were that all the time. I really mean able to express in an organized way what we felt deep down inside.) That's why we sent over a thousand seamen over to Spain to help the brave Spanish people resist the fascists. That's why we've tied up the shipments of war materials to the Japanese rapers of China. That's why we've been in the forefront of every progressive movement of the workers in the coun-

try. Seamen know what fascism is because they've had a taste of it in the years before the Union, and because they've seen it with their own eyes in the fascist countries throughout the world.

Most of all, the Union has taught us to see into the future. We know that unless Hitler and Hitlerism is thrown into the garbage can of history, our Union and the conditions we've won through it, will be smashed just like the German, French, Greek and other progressive seamen's unions were by the fascists. We know that there'll be a better life for all the day Joe Stalin, Churchill, and Roosevelt sit down at the peace table to decide what's going to be done with the world. It may sound funny coming from a guy like me, but I love the NMU, and so do the rest of the seamen. Because we love our union, and our country, and want to save them, we'll take supplies and war materials to the countries now actively fighting the Nazis, and we ourselves will get into it and fight to the death until Hitler and Hitlerism are wiped off the face of the earth.

We wish to express our sympathy to FRED on the death of his
FATHER
BR. 3-7th A.D., Bronx

Stalin Gives a Flaming Answer To Hitlerism

An Editorial

(Continued from Page 1)

don peacock feathers." There can be nothing in common, he declares, between socialism and the "brutal Hitlerite invaders who are plundering and suppressing the nations of Europe."

He also draws the sharp line between fascist Germany on the one hand and, on the other, England and the United States which "possess elementary democratic liberties" and where there exist a parliament, trade unions and workers parties.

Endorsing the democratic ideals of all peoples, Stalin declares that the issue in this war is not socialism but the liberation of the enslaved. He shows how one of the tricks of the Nazis is to pretend that revolution is the issue. This trick already produced results in France where the rulers "allowed themselves to be intimidated by the specter of revolution, refused to resist and, terror-stricken, placed their native land under the heel of Hitler."

Hitler thought the same trick would work with Britain and the United States, Stalin declares. And in this connection, he officially lifts the veil on the secret mission of the "notorious" Rudolf Hess who, he reveals, was sent to Britain by the German fascists to persuade the British and American governments to join in the general campaign against the U.S.S.R.—a mission which resulted in ignominious failure.

"OUR CAUSE is just; victory will be ours"—with these flaming words Stalin summons the entire people of the Soviet Union to the fight.

There can be no doubt that these two historic speeches have already penetrated every corner of the Soviet Union. They are no doubt filling the Soviet people with still greater courage and determination for the battle. In company with their allies and supporters, the Soviet people calmly face the task of rescuing world civilization from the barbaric fascist and of achieving, in the words of Stalin, a "lasting and just peace."

Red Army Attacking Along Whole Front

Nazis Beaten Back at Kalinin, Tula; Soviets Gain at Volokolamsk

(Continued from Page 1)

northwest, fighting rages unabated with the Soviet gaining ground, the dispatch said.

(Columbia Broadcasting Company heard the London radio broadcast a dispatch attributed to a German front line reporter saying the Germans were "falling back" from Tula.)

TANKS LEAD ATTACK

Reports of the Soviet offensive in the Volokolamsk sector were contained in British press dispatches from Stockholm, saying that Soviet tanks aided in the attacks and that several important positions had fallen to the Red Army. The Germans were reported flung back.

Stockholm dispatches said the Red Army withdrew to the Sevastopol and Kerch approaches as soon as the Germans broke through the Perekop Isthmus, attacking Crimea to the mainland, and that this accounted for the speed of the German drive through the peninsula.

Elsewhere on the Southern Front, Soviet guerrillas and saboteurs were reported hard at work behind the German lines. They were reported destroying factories that fell into German hands in the Donets Basin, and flooding mines in the occupied area. In the Orel sector guerrillas

ambushed a supply train and bayoneted 18 Germans, destroyed eight tanks and other equipment, and killed 64 more Germans in other sorties, the Moscow radio said.

The British Air Ministry chose today to report that the Royal Air Force wing on the Eastern Front had shot down 15 German planes, and possibly 10 others, with the loss of only one British Hurricane fighter. It said the Murmansk front, where the RAF wing operates, now is "in the grip of Arctic winter. . . . It is so cold the air crews wear their flying kits all day."

Tens of thousands of Latvians, evacuated to Central Russia when the Germans invaded the Baltic countries, are in military training camps in the forests east of the Volga, preparing to join the new armies of Marshal Klement Voroshilov and Marshal Semyon Budenny, the Exchange Telegraph reported from Kuibyshev. The trainees were said to include many members of the Soviet Latvian Government.

Meanwhile, war dispatches reported several spectacular Soviet successes, especially in the Volokolamsk sector where the 10th German Tank Division was said to have been "battered out of existence by Soviet artillery," while supporting German panzer columns fled with the Red Army in "hot pursuit."

Rail Unions Set Deadline For Walkout

Will Strike on Dec. 5 If Wage Increases Are Not Granted

CHICAGO, Nov. 7 (UP).—A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, said tonight that 350,000 members of the big five brotherhoods had fixed a deadline for strike action on the nation's railway systems for 1:45 P. M., Dec. 5.

Whitney, acting as spokesman for executives of the big five, said rejection of a wage gain compromise by the unions' General Chairmen "does not require further action."

He said the General Chairmen, by recommending a strike action, automatically had set the walkout deadline for Dec. 5, or 30 days from the time a special fact-finding board reported its recommendations to President Roosevelt.

Details of the strike plan were effected last Sept. 15, when the big five originally called for a walkout, Whitney said. The plan provides for strike leaders of each union at certain "major division points" across the nation.

"It won't take five minutes to put our plan in operation," Whitney asserted.

The strike order involves conduc-

tors, engineers, trainmen, switchmen, and engine men and firemen. Earlier, the General Chairmen had announced that their request for strike action had to be considered by union executives. Whitney said this was a misinterpretation of the rules.

"We're all set to strike," he said. "There's nothing more to be done by us."

Wayne L. Morris, dean of the University of Oregon Law School and chairman of the fact-finding committee, said his group was through with the dispute.

"The case now rests entirely in the hands of the President," he said.

British Bomb North Germany In Night Raids

LONDON, Nov. 7 (UP).—The Royal Air Force attacked Wilhelmshaven, Hamburg and other points in northwest Germany during the night.

British bombers carried out attacks on the docks at Le Havre. "Although the weather was unfavorable," informed sources said, "RAF bombers last night carried out widespread mining operations in enemy waters."

The Air Ministry said in a communique that in addition to raiding northern Germany and Le Havre the RAF had attacked an enemy airbase in northern France.

The Ministry said a British bomber was lost in the night's operations.



Eighth Elephant Dies of Poisoning: Two pachyderms of the Ringling Bros. Barnum and Bailey Circus are shown dragging away the eighth of their number to succumb to arsenic poisoning at Atlanta, Ga. Eighteen of the animals became sick after leaving Charlotte, N. C., where they fed on grounds formerly occupied by a chemical plant.

U. S. Marines May Be Taken Out of China

President Reveals Force of 970 Men Might Be Transferred

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—President Roosevelt revealed today that the United States may withdraw its marines from China, a move apparently intended to strengthen this nation's position in the approaching showdown with Japan.

Word that the transfer was under consideration was made known by the President at his press conference. He would not explain the development and said he did not know when a decision would be reached. He emphasized, however, that the maneuver was not discussed in recent conversations exploring means of improving relations between the United States and Japan.

TOTAL 970 MEN

The Marines, totaling 970, are located at Peiping and Tientsin, currently occupied by Japanese troops, and Shanghai which is completely encircled by Japanese forces. In the event of an outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Japan, the small force of Marines would be nothing but a "sufficient" battalion subject to quick annihilation.

The President cautioned reporters against interpreting the announcement, but its far reaching implications were the topic of immediate speculation. The revelation came as Saburo Kurusu, top-ranking Tokyo diplomat was speeding to the United States by Clipper in a last-ditch effort to work out a basis for improved relations between the two countries.

U. S. Signs Lend-Lease Agreement with Cuba

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—The United States today signed a lend-lease agreement for an undisclosed amount with Cuba.

The agreement was signed when the Cuban Ambassador, Dr. Aurelio P. Conchoso, visited Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Judge Blames Conditions For Youthful Delinquency

(Continued from Page 1)

people, brutality and lack of courtesy of the police.

"As long as these conditions remain, the public order cannot and will not be safe."

Following this report, steps were taken by the LaGuardia administration to improve living and economic conditions in Harlem. But the work done was extremely insufficient.

Children growing up in wretched poverty, for lack of proper municipal social care and due to social discrimination, drifted into lives of crime, roamed in bands robbing, stealing and assaulting.

This condition, however, has not been limited to Negro children alone. Children of the poor white families living in other parts of the city have been likewise affected.

The metropolitan press, instead of trying to calmly solve the problem, has for two days sensationalized the situation, whipping up Jim-crowism against Negroes and inferentially placing the blame for the spread of delinquency among the youth on the entire Negro population.

VALENTINE MEETS OFFICIALS

Police Commissioner Valentine planned to meet the crisis yesterday at a conference of ranking police officials.

British Town Hoists Flag of Soviet Union

LONDON, Nov. 7.—The flag of the Soviet Union flew over a British public building today when R. Glave Sanders, Mayor of Exeter, ordered the Soviet banner hoisted as the City Asizes opened.

The Mayor said the flag was raised "as a gesture to the gallantry of the Soviet people" on the anniversary of their Revolution. Shopgirls in the vicinity saluted the flag with clenched fists as they passed by on their way to work.

Nazi Planes Raid English, Scotch Coast

One Bomber Shot Down; 3 Persons Killed in One Village

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 8 (UP).—German planes, engaging in some of their heaviest raiding in several nights, attacked the east coasts of England and Scotland last night, killing at least three persons.

The German raids came after British fighter planes attacked occupied France and the Dutch and Belgian coasts on Friday, shooting down four German planes, including one brought down by an American Eagle pilot.

The German raiders were attacked by British night fighters and it was reported one enemy bomber was shot down into the sea off the east coast.

In one village, two houses were bombed, killing three and injuring others. It was feared there might be more casualties in another village. A dive bomber made two attacks on a southeast coast town, dropping explosive and incendiary bombs and escaped despite a heavy anti-aircraft barrage.

Minnesota Opens State Browder Drive

Committee of CIO, AFL, Outstanding Citizens Formed at Meeting

(Continued from Page 1)

Leonard Lageman, state secretary Minnesota CIO; James Flower, secretary-treasurer, Minneapolis AFL Building Trades Council; Douglas Hall, state CIO legislative representative; John H. Cook, Hennepin County Industrial Union Council and District 50 representative United Mine Workers; Beatrice Lindgren, secretary, United Office and Professional Workers, Local 49; Martin MacKay, state chairman, Communist Party; Gunbill Bjorklund, state chairman, Young Communist League; Rodney C. Jacobson, business agent, United Automobile Workers, Local 722; Steve A. Hicks, secretary-treasurer, District 12, International Woodworkers of America; Jack Young, secretary-treasurer, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Local 1143; R. W. Bergstrom, organizer, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, Local 1139, and Oscar Lindman, financial secretary of the same local.

Also William Mausel, organizer District 12, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; Laverne Noon, secretary, Hennepin County Industrial Union Council, CIO; Sam A. Swanson, special organizer, District 12, International Woodworkers; James B. King, chairman, Committee to Organize Unemployed; Bruce Godwin, secretary, United Construction Workers, Local 415; Edwin Bravthen, John Gabriel and Solits Field of American People's Mobilization; Harry Mayville, state CIO organizer; C. J. Gleason, president, Henry Murray, representative "Midwest Labor"; L. O. Smith, NAACP attorney; Mrs. Ludmilla Bundel, secretary IWO; Mrs. Madge Hawkins, Hennepin County Farmer-Labor Women's Club; Charles W. Washington, secretary, Minneapolis Urban League; John F. Larson, International representative, United Cannery and Agricultural Workers; Dr. W. D. Brown, surgeon, and Meridel LeSueur, well-known writer who was chosen as secretary of the Committee.

The State Committee to Free Earl Browder will immediately inaugurate the campaign.

An urgent request to Secretary of State Cordell Hull to intervene with the Vichy Government and halt the deportation of Largo Caballero, former Premier of the Loyalist Government to Franco's hangmen, was made yesterday by the United American Spanish Aid Committee, it was announced.

Caballero was arrested on orders from Franco along with Miss Federica Montseny, an aide, by Vichy police on Thursday and held for deportation.

Signing the wire to Secretary jointly with the aid committee was the Pan American Coordinating Committee here.

Text of the wire read: "Largo Caballero, former Spanish Republican Premier was arrested today with Miss Federica Montseny, a member of his Cabinet by Vichy authorities on orders from General Franco. Your immediate intervention is imperative to prevent their extradition to a Franco firing squad. All anti-Hitler refugees in France face the same fate as the hostages already assassinated by the Nazi-Falangist murderers."

House Committee OK's Bill for Waterways Bill

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee today approved the \$1,000,000,000 1942 Omnibus Rivers and Harbors Authorization Bill, including the St. Lawrence Waterway and the Florida Ship Canal.

Chairman Joseph Mansfield, D. Tex., said the action was taken by a "substantial majority."

Major changes in the previously approved projects were made in the Florida Ship Canal, in which the army engineers were authorized to limit the project to a 9 or 12-foot barge canal if this were found feasible. The committee changed the language of the St. Lawrence Seaway authorization to permit transfer of power installations along the St. Lawrence to the New York Power Authority upon payment of \$33,000,000.

Portland to Montreal Oil Pipeline Finished

MONTREAL, Nov. 7 (UP).—The new \$4,500,000 pipeline stretching 236 miles from Portland, Me. to Montreal, was completed yesterday and oil immediately was pumped into the seamless steel pipe.

Cacchione Count Dips But Holds Strong Pace

Democrats Leading Race; Schick Is First Elected

Peter V. Cacchione, Communist candidate for City Council from Brooklyn, whose election is believed a distinct possibility, dipped slightly as yesterday's count closed, ending up in eighth place but nonetheless a formidable contender for a councilmanic seat.

With 369 of the borough's 1,275 election districts tabulated for him, Cacchione had 10,622 votes, an average of slightly less than 20 an election district, a drop from the day before, when he was running at the rate of 37 per district. However, Cacchione expects the tempo to pick up and believes he will finish with more than 40,000 first choice votes.

Adjusting his figures for 400 districts he had approximately 11,522 at the close of the day, being eighth in a field of 31. If nine are elected from Brooklyn and Cacchione maintains the same pace and receives about 10,000 second choices, he should win.

Councilman Frederick Schick of Richmond was the first to be declared elected. He defeated his Republican rival, Harold Olson, by 36,878 to 18,171.

Throughout the city incumbents were doing well with every evidence that the Democratic machines had functioned with their usual precision. Of a possible 25 or 26 Councilmen to be elected the signs were that 14 would be Democrats.

In Brooklyn most of the Democratic incumbents were at the top, with Council vice-chairman Joseph Sharkey running well ahead of the field.

In no borough save Richmond was the first choice count completed. It is expected that in Manhattan and possibly the Bronx the first choice count will be finished tonight and that the lowest candidates will be eliminated.

Manhattan Communist candidate Israel Amter started yesterday to end up in 12th place out of 20 candidates with 13,082 votes in 930 out of the borough's 1,069 election districts. At this rate he should wind up with more than 15,000 first choice votes.

In the Bronx, Isidore Begun, Communist candidate, was 10th out of 15 candidates, with 10,127 votes in 479 of the borough's 811 election districts. His total at this rate, should be more than 17,000 first choices.

Paul Crosbie, Queens Communist candidate, had a poor day, with 1,275 votes in 250 of the borough's 792 election districts.

Rev. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., American Laborite, and minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, a powerful Negro congregation, was running a strong third in Manhattan with all groups conceding his election. Borough President Stanley M. Isaacs, running as an independent, was in fourth place with his election virtually assured also.

Eugene P. Connolly, Manhattan Labor Party candidate, was in 11th place but was expected to climb rapidly when the weaker candidates are eliminated and their second choices distributed.

Ask Hull Act to Save Caballero From Franco

Former Spain Premier Arrested by Vichy for Deportation

An urgent request to Secretary of State Cordell Hull to intervene with the Vichy Government and halt the deportation of Largo Caballero, former Premier of the Loyalist Government to Franco's hangmen, was made yesterday by the United American Spanish Aid Committee, it was announced.

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Council Standings At a Glance

MANHATTAN ⁸		BROOKLYN	
Candidate	Vote	Candidate	Vote
(830 out of 1,069 election districts)		(400 out of 1,275 election districts)	
1. *John P. Nugent, Dem.	48,080	1. *Joseph T. Sharkey, D	20,430
2. *William A. Carroll, Dem.	44,440	2. *Edward Vogel, D	17,976 (a)
3. A. Clayton Powell, Jr., ALP	41,037	3. *A. DiGiovanna, D	15,595
4. Stanley M. Isaacs, CF	34,685	4. *W. M. Mearthy, D	13,754
5. S. Samuel DiFalco, Dem.	33,337	5. *W. R. Hart, D	13,467
6. *Robert K. Straus, CF	21,855	6. *Genevieve Earle, CF	13,165
7. Herman Stoute, Dem.	20,574	7. Rita Casey, D	11,877
8. Meyer Goldberg, Rep.	20,199	8. P. V. Cacchione, Com	11,522 (a)
9. Thomas E. Stephens, Rep.	17,494	9. Nathaniel Kaplan, D	8,965
10. Charles L. Ornstein, Dem.	16,431	10. Louis Goldberg, Rep.	8,819
11. Eugene P. Connolly, ALP	16,396	11. Murray Rosof, R	7,590 (a)
12. Israel Amter, Com.	13,802	12. Harry Laidler	5,937
13. George S. Counts, CNP	12,962	13. Andrew Armstrong	5,912
14. Flora R. Renz, Rep.	11,440	14. Harry Ahrends, D	5,619
15. Jacob Rosenberg	7,392	15. B. L. Baker, D	5,320
16. Joseph J. Cioffi	7,367	16. David Shane, R	5,032
17. Alfred M. Lillenthal, CF	5,625	17. Daniel Allen	4,541
18. James N. Fazio	4,328	18. G. W. Toben, CF	4,414
19. John Ellis	4,274	19. Geo. E. Wibecan, R	4,232
20. Henry Vanderveelde	3,914	20. Salvatore DeMatteo	3,927
		21. Sydney Baron, CF	3,303
		22. A. J. Paladino	3,303
		23. James A. Higgins	2,995
		24. Bernard J. Moran	2,222
		25. Joseph Vaccaro	2,095
		26. Rebecca S. Yutal	1,662
		27. L. P. Struzier, Jr.	1,450
		28. Abraham Donner	1,223
		29. Hyman H. Smith	1,115
		30. Albert E. Rahm	586
		31. Fred M. Ulmer	438

Asterisks denote incumbent. The symbol (a) next to a figure means that it has been adjusted for the number of districts and is hence approximate. CF stands for City Fusion; CNP for Citizens Non-Partisan, ALP for American Labor Party.

Washington Flocks To Soviet Celebration

3,000 Officials at Anniversary Party Eager to Show Friendship

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—The Soviet Embassy, on the 24th anniversary of the Russian Revolution, tonight entertained at least 3,000 guests, from admirals and generals to Office of Production Management clerks.

Officially, the callers had been invited to drop in for an informal reception and help cele-

brate the 24th anniversary of the great October Socialist Revolution. But actually it was a reclassifying of hands with old, new-found and rediscovered allies in an exceedingly grim fight against Hitlerism.

The walls of the stone and tan brick embassy bulged with great and near-great anxious to show friendship to the Soviet hosts.

One of the first to arrive was Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Federal Loan Administrator. He spent exactly twelve minutes in paying his respects. Mrs. Sumner Welles, wife of the Undersecretary of State, arrived shortly afterwards, accompanied by Mrs. Stanley Reed, wife of the Supreme Court Justice.

The first foreign diplomat to show up was Minister Dimitri Naoumoff of Bulgaria. Soon there were others. Ambassador Dr. Hu Shih of China held a small court of his own while Admiral Kichiburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador, walked around and shook hands with dignity but less attention.

Nomura was the only Axis representative to make an appearance. Absent were Hans Thomsen, German Charge d'Affaires and Ambassador Don Ascanio Colonna of Italy. Minister Hjalmar J. Procopé of Finland also stayed away.

Present from Latin-America were Mexico's Ambassador, Senor Don Francisco Castillo Najera, Ecuador's Capt. Colon Eloy Alfaro, Cuba's Dr. Aurelio P. Conchoso and the Haitian Republic's Fernand Dennis.

Canadian and Dominion Ministers and Attaches and about three-fourths of the British Embassy staff were on hand.

At the height of the festivities, an embassy attendant bored his way through the crowd paging Archibald McLeish, Librarian of Congress and head of the President's Office of Facts and Figures. McLeish was wanted on the White House phone and he answered the call.

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, arrived late and became the ranking diplomat representative. Soon afterwards Leon Henderson, price control chief, and Edward S. Stettinius, Jr., lend-lease administrator, showed up.

The chief British representative was Sir Ronald Campbell, Minister, substiting for Ambassador Viscount Halifax, who was out of town.

The guests at what is perhaps the capital's largest diplomatic reception were greeted in the "Red Room" by Madame Constantine A. Oupmansky, whose husband is being replaced as Ambassador by Maxim Litvinov, and Andrei A. Gromyko, Counselor and Charge d'Affaires and Madame Gromyko.

Then most of them went into the three dining rooms and found their way upstairs to the fourth floor where a special bar had been set up.

MEET MR. LANDESMAN...

When you see him you'll really take a fit... but it's a fit you'll enjoy... he's more finicky about fitting the clothes you wear than you are yourself... but when he gets through with any alteration that might be necessary, you'll know you've got a perfect fitting garment... Yes, we sell you a perfect alteration for as low as \$2.95 (courtesy MR. LANDESMAN), and throw in a marvelous suit (courtesy JOSEPH M. KLEIN).

JOSEPH M. KLEIN
Best Suits, Leading Clothier
118 STANTON STREET CORNER ESSEX N.Y.C.
Open Evenings & Sundays
FOR ALPACURA

Looking for Your Friends?
You'll Find Them All
at the
Unity Reunion Dance
TONIGHT!
See Page 8 for Further Details

Chicago Negroes Lead All-Out Production Drive

Map Smash Hitler Output in Major Defense Plants

By Carl Harris

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—In a practical way Chicago's Negro population has taken up Dr. Bethune's slogan, "Either it's all-out or it's all over."

The menace of Hitler tyranny has welded the Negro people here in a united movement bent on the winning of the war. And the leadership of this movement has rightfully fallen on the Negro workers in the defense plants of Chicago.

This week a committee was set up by the combined locals of the Packinghouse Worker Organizing Committee to work out a plan for stepping up the food-for-defense production in the yards. Well represented in this committee are Negro unionists, who, in the words of Pete Brown, Negro president of the Brennan local, "are Hitler's worst enemies."

"There can't be any holding back when it comes to the question of the Negroes cooperating with the defense program," Brown declared. "We know what discrimination and exploitation means and the only thing that's important now is that things will be a lot worse if Hitler takes over."

CIVILIAN DEFENSE ACTIVITY

Leading Negro PWOC figures like Jeff Beckley, president of the huge Armour local, and Ken Collins, acting-president of the Agor local, are also in the forefront of the union's defense activities, helping in planning the PWOC's participation in the Civilian Defense Week, November 1-16.

One of the major "battles for production" in this city centers around the efforts of the Farm Equipment Workers Organizing Committee to secure the plant facilities of the International Harvester Company for war needs. In the leadership of this fight are such leading Negro trade unionists as Pleasant Kellors, of the PWOC Executive Board. Together with Negro leaders in the McCormick local, Fred Moore and Booker White, Kellors has been among the most vigorous spokesmen against "the Roosevelt-haters, appeasers and America Firsters" on the company's executive board.

A many-sided campaign is going forward here to secure for Negro workers the right to full participation in the defense production program. These efforts have crystallized around the move to batter down the Jim Crow restrictions at the new Buick and Studebaker plants which are opening here.

In the vanguard of this drive is Sam Speed, leading Negro unionist in auto, a plain-speaking fighter who has made a name for himself in labor circles here by his militancy. Speed and others have rallied the demand for expanded production and the full utilization of the unused labor power of the thousands of Negro workers who are still unemployed here.

Negro president Joe Cook of the Valley Mount Lodge of the SWOC reported that the Negroes are extremely active in South Chicago in the efforts to furnish the necessary basic steel to win the war. This lodge recently passed a resolution, strongly supported on the floor by George Watts, Negro shop steward, pledging full support for the defense program.

In the big Carnegie-Illinois South Works Lodge 65, it was William Armstrong, a Negro leader, who introduced a resolution, which was passed placing the lodge in full support of the defense drive and for uninterrupted war production. This action was especially significant in view of the two-day strike which was recently held at the mill.

Another outstanding spokesman for continuous steel production at all costs is Alex Ray, Negro vice-president of Lodge 65. "We're cooperating with the President 100 per cent," Ray declared, "because we're against Hitler 100 per cent."

It is trade unionists of this type who are also giving leadership to the Negro communities of Chicago in support of the all-out smash Hitler program.

SMASH HITLER MOVEMENT

Chicago has become the center of a giant movement which has spread throughout the Middle West and the nation under the name of the National Negro Stop Hitler Committee. Branches of this organization have sprung up in Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis and other Midwestern cities, rallying thousands of Negroes.

This movement has become the crystallizing center for the unification of the Negro people in all walks of life, through which they will be able to throw their strength effectively behind the effort to save America from Nazism. While directing blows at those who are tardy in the defense program, the committee has adopted a program for full support of President Roosevelt's policies and urged the opening of a Western Front against Hitler under U. S. British auspices.



On Feminine Fitness: Alice Marble, former tennis champion, tells a group of Girl Scout leaders how to keep fit. Miss Marble is now director of feminine fitness in the civilian defense program.

Mayor Warns of Nazis In Armistice Day Call

"Totalitarian Imperialism" Menace Stressed in City Proclamation

Mayor LaGuardia, in an official proclamation, called on the people of New York City to observe Armistice Day, Nov. 11, by a period of two minutes' silence at 11 A.M.

The proclamation, warning of the threat of "totalitarian imperialism," declared:

"WHEREAS, in this hour of agonizing crisis while our country is forced to gird itself, as never before, on land, sea and in the air, against the ravages of ruthless dictators, who are battering down the bastions of civilization, it is eminently fitting that the City of New York should give itself to the observance of this solemn anniversary; NOW, THEREFORE, I, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of the City of New York, do hereby proclaim to the people of this city that they set aside November 11, 1941, as a day for patriotic and memorial observance accompanied by a two-minute period of silence, in order that mindful of the sacrifices of our past, grateful for the blessings of our liberties and besieged by the perils of the New Order of totalitarian imperialism, they may gather in schools, churches and elsewhere, to pay tribute to the invisible host of our dead, who during the first World War, gave themselves to the cause of humanity, and that they may re-dedicate themselves to the vigilant defense of the eternal, spiritual values, which are the common heritage of mankind; and I do further proclaim and direct that the National Colors be displayed on all public buildings in the City of New York."



F. H. LaGuardia

Hull Again Warns Finland Cease War Against U.S.S.R.

Reveals Memoranda on Soviet Peace Bids; Will See Helsinki As Full Hitler Ally If Offer Is Refused

(Continued from Page 1)

situation as the war relates to Finland and to the United States, (r) to the likes and dislikes of either Government with respect to Stalin and Hitler or their respective countries. I said that as heretofore stated by me to the Minister, I am glad to see Finland recover her lost territory. My Government and country and I have been loyal friends of Finland and would like very much to see our fine relations continue, but even this consideration was beside the governing question just now.

"That question, which is of the greatest importance to my country without contemplating the slightest injustice to Finland and her best interests, relates to the future safety of the United States and of all peaceful countries of the world; that this government, profoundly convinced as it is, that Hitler, practicing loathsome barbaric methods, is undertaking to conquer the earth; in these circumstances my country is expending and is ready to expend 15 or 25 or 40 or 75 billions of dollars to aid in resisting and suppressing Hitler and Hitlerism; therefore, the one question uppermost in the mind of my government with respect to Finland is whether Finland is going to be content to regain her lost territory and stop there, or whether she will undertake to go further, if she has not already done so, so that the logical effect of her course and action would be to project her on the side of Hitler into the General War between Germany and Russia and the other countries involved."

It was a full month later on Nov. 3 that Hull for the first time revealed publicly at a press conference that the United States had transmitted the Soviet peace offer to Finland.

At this press conference, Hull warned Finland publicly that if it continued the war against the Soviet Union it would forfeit the friendship of the United States and would come under the complete subjugation of Hitler.

Thus the United States proceeded for a total of two and a half months since Aug. 18 to exhaust diplomatic channels in conversations with Finland before giving publicity to the situation. Despite the two and a half months given Finland, there has been no official reply as yet to the offer made by the Soviet Union through the United States.

As a matter of fact, the only Finnish statement was the denial by the Finnish News Agency that the United States had transmitted a Soviet peace offer plus a later radio broadcast from Helsinki attacking the United States.

Welles revealed in his memorandum of Aug. 18 that when he talked to Procopio he made it "completely clear that the information he was giving the Minister implied in no sense whatever any weakening on the part of the Soviet Government."

"I said that, from the official statements made to us by the Soviet Union and from every other evidence available to this Government, the Soviet Government is not only resisting magnificently German aggression against Russia but is likewise prepared to fight indefinitely against Germany, and that from our knowledge of the military situation there seemed every reason to suppose that Russia may do so successfully and for a protracted period. I said that this information referred solely to Finland and should consequently be viewed solely in that light."

Union Issues All-Out Call To Joint Fur Defense Meet

Gold, Employers, Radio Stars, Legion Join in Meeting Monday

Even the children of fur workers will pour into the street next Monday, Nov. 10, at 11:30 P. M. to take part in the industry-wide demonstration to further the U. S. Treasury's sale of defense bonds and stamps. The demonstration, sponsored by both labor and management in the fur industry, will take place on Seventh Avenue at 29th Street.

Ben Gold, international president of the Fur Workers Union, CIO, will be one of the numerous speakers at the rally, which will feature a dozen stage and radio notables as well, yesterday urged "every fur worker with his wife and children to assemble and demonstrate for the defense of our country."

Julius Green, president of the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers, Inc., will represent management on the platform at the big outdoor rally.

Among the celebrated civic and theatre notables who will take part in the defense bond demonstration will be Harry Hershfield, radio humorist, who will act as master of ceremonies; Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Treasury Department, Chairman of the New York Defense Savings Bonds Committee; Stanley Isaacs; Jeremiah Francis Cross, of the American Legion; Postmaster Albert Goldman; Phil Baker, stage and radio star; Deanna Denise, French musical comedy star; Ed Fitzgerald, WOR commentator, and McClelland Barclay, noted artist.

A colorful parade will march through the fur district, starting at 8th Ave. and 30th St. at 12 o'clock, dramatizing "The Spirit of '76" and America's defense against Hitlerism.

Vessels Warned Of 'Obstructions' In Maine Bay

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—Vessels entering Maine's Casco Bay through Huxley Sound were warned today to proceed with "utmost caution" because of "obstructions" placed across the inlet near Over-sea Island.

The Navy did not explain the nature of the "obstructions," but there was speculation that they might be submarine nets.

Portland, Maine's largest harbor where there are many ship building shipyards involved in defense work, is on Casco Bay. So also is Bath, Me., another great shipbuilding center.

Broad Paterson Parley Acts For Anti-Nazi Defense Unity



A \$5,000 Check to purchase four portable X-Ray machines and accessories is being presented to Edward C. Carter, Chairman of the Board of Russian War Relief, Inc., by Representatives of Russian American Central Committee to Aid Russia, Inc., a central clearing house for several Russian Aid organizations. Left to right: Dr. E. G. Stollarsky, vice president, Russian Medical Society; Peter Wisotzky, treasurer, Russian American Central Committee to Aid Russia, Inc.; Mr. Carter; Timothy Beresney, secretary, Russian Consolidated Mutual Aid Society of America.

Russian War Relief Sets Up Nationwide Agencies for Aid

With local committees already established in nine key cities throughout the nation and others rapidly being formed, Russian War Relief, Inc., is swinging into action on its national campaign to raise funds for medical supplies, clothing and other civilian aid for the Soviet people bravely defending their homeland against Nazi invasion.

Committees set up include the Massachusetts Committee, 42 Brattle St., Cambridge, of which Sergei Koussevitzky is honorary chairman, D. Hugh Cabot, chairman, and Mrs.

Marion Davis, secretary; the Southern California Committee, 8632 Sunset Boulevard, with Jane Mead, secretary; the San Francisco Bay Region Committee, 260 California St., with Marjorie Kumer, secretary; the Chicago Committee, 80 East Jackson Boulevard, with Elizabeth Mack, secretary.

The Baltimore Committee is located at 411 North Charles St., of which Dr. Adolf Meyer is chairman and Mrs. Elizabeth Rosen, secretary; the Detroit Committee, 1263 Penobscot Building with Mrs. Willard Pope, chairman, Mrs. Thomas

C. Ball, co-chairman and Mrs. Gerrit de Weerd, secretary; the Berkeley Committee, University Press Building, Berkeley, Calif., with Miss Susanna Paxton, secretary, and the Seattle Committee, 1623 Windemere Drive with Miss Nancy Lane, secretary.

In New York City, in addition to the national committee, a New York Committee of which Dr. Eric Matzner is chairman and Margaret Eves, secretary, has been set up. Both the New York and national headquarters are located at 535 Fifth Ave.

Daily Worker 'Tops' Night Club Employes Say; Back Shop Parley

"Why I read the Daily Worker?" The waiter in a well-known nightclub pondered for an instant, placing his tray on the table at which his reporter sat, trying to catch his answer, above the roar of the rumba music and hearty chatter.

"It's not hard to tell you why," he said in words rich with the accents of Spain. "Though we are constantly reminded here that there is plenty of money to be thrown away, money that most time some one else worked for, some of us never forget that we too, are workers. As workers, it's natural that we should read the paper that belongs to the working people."

Another waiter joined him, his handsome dark eyes bright in the subdued light.

"It is the only paper that gives us the real news," he interjected. Ten Daily Workers are brought into the shop each evening for the waiters and kitchen help and are grabbed up and read during the

early hours of the morning, after the men leave the first shift.

These 30 members of Local 16 of the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, AFL, recently elected an official delegate to represent them at the Daily and Sunday Worker Shop and Industrial Union Conference to be held on Saturday, Nov. 15 at Irving Plaza.

"We all have to increase the circulation," a young Cuban waiter said. "There are more working people in this country than capitalists. So why shouldn't we have more readers for the worker's paper?"

LIKES STORIES ON SPAIN

Another worker told this reporter that he liked the stories on Spain best. He has relatives in Franco's bleeding country. Only the Daily Worker tells him that the Spanish people hate the fascist ruler, something he knows to be true from the letters he receives.

"Now they all see that the Soviet Union was right when she asked for the world to help Spain," he said gravely. "It is terrible there now. Relatives tell me that the peasants aren't worth anything. No clothing, no food. If they listened to the Russian people, how many lives would be saved today," he said swearing.

The mention of the Soviet Union quickened the temper of an older worker next to him.

"The Russians battle now for the world working class. Why we don't do more to help, is a shame. The customers ask for Cuba Libre to drink. I think it is Cuba but not Libre. To be free, you must fight," he emphasized.

On national defense, another waiter was emphatically direct. "Why go around the bush when you know the enemy is in it. Hitler has to be broken. Why wait?" he asked.

DAILY WORKER WELCOMED

As soon as the news got around that the Daily Worker was present in the nightclub, this reporter was invited to meet the kitchen crew. The chef, his assistant, and the checker, the man who keeps track of the drinks and foods were eager to hear about labor's paper.

What do you do? How do you get

47 Organizations Adopt 6-Point Program

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 7.—A broad conference attended by 47 Passaic County organizations have announced a program of action to rally the people of this area unitedly behind the anti-fascist program of President Roosevelt.

The conference, sponsored by the local Committee to Defend America, was attended by representatives of labor, religious, veterans, patriotic civic, Negro and fraternal groups representing more than 20,000 people. The parley, which decided to hold a mass rally here on Friday, Nov. 14, adopted a six-point program pledging all-out efforts to unite the nation for the destruction of Hitlerism. Following the meeting a telegram of support was sent to President Roosevelt.

The six-point program adopted by the conference follows:

1. Immediate all-out aid to Britain, the Soviet Union and China.
2. Arm American ships; repeal the Neutrality Act. Protect American ships and seamen with the U. S. Navy.
3. Increase production to meet the needs for a victory on the Eastern and Western fronts. Unity of labor, management and government for proper organization is key to the success of the nation's productive efforts.
4. Protect democracy at home! Preserve the welfare of the people against "selfish interests" seeking profit. The American standard of living must be preserved. End discrimination because of race, creed or color.
5. Expose the appeasers and their pro-Hitler connections.
6. Support the city administration's defense efforts.

Among the 47 local organizations which joined the conference are the Sons and Daughters of Liberty, the International Workers Order, Passaic Central Labor Union, Jewish Folk Chorus, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, Women's Trade Union League, AFL Electrical Union, Russian War Relief, French-American Club, Taxpayers' League of Totowa Borough, Centro Espanol, Dyers' Local 1733, First Presbyterian Church, CIO Textile Workers, Daughters of the American Revolution, Second National Bank, Passaic County Negro Democratic League, Jewish War Veterans, Central Republican Club and the Lions Club.

President Names Ickes Coordinator of Coal

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—President Roosevelt today named Secretary of Interior Harold L. Ickes Coordinator of Coal for National Defense.

Ickes, already serving as Petroleum Coordinator, was designated by the President to coordinate the handling of "solid fuel"—coal and coke—along with oil and gas problems.

Non-Defense Production Of Cellophane Banned

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7 (UP).—The Office of Production Management tonight placed a ban, effective immediately, on manufacture of cellophane and other transparent materials for wrapping many non-defense items including cosmetics, razor blades and soaps.

Heroes are more often made than born

Behind your milky face is a good fellow... If you don't believe it, think how seldom you've seen him in a bathing suit! Clothes don't make the man but they help a lot. We don't promise miracles but we can stress your good points and cover up the bumps.

32.50 to 42.50

Charge it, if you wish.

IN BROOKLYN IT'S

Irving & Mannie's MILLER

1506 PITKIN AVENUE

Where to Dine

<p>Try Our Chef's Special!</p> <p>5 COURSE DINNER</p> <p>Including Chicken Chow Mein, Egg Foo Young and Fried Rice, Soup, Tea and Choice of Dessert</p> <p>30c</p> <p>Canton Restaurant</p> <p>250 W. 52nd St. (Main Floor)</p>	<p>Food - Wine - Music - Entertainment</p> <p>EVERYTHING SPANISH at LA CASITA</p> <p>49 Grove St. • CH. 3-9448</p> <p>New York City</p>
<p>Chinese Restaurant The Great China</p> <p>• Special Luncheon .35c</p> <p>• Dinner 40c</p> <p>PARTIES OUR SPECIALTY</p> <p>113 E. 14th St. Tel. ST. 6-8882</p>	<p>When in Chinatown</p> <p>Come to</p> <p>YIN YIN Restaurant</p> <p>REAL CHINESE DISHER OUR SPECIALTY AT REASONABLE PRICES</p> <p>18-B PELL STREET World 3-8882</p>

Colonel Firm on America First Ban; Denver Catholic Leader Backs Stand

(By United Press)

DENVER, Nov. 7.—Col. Early E. W. Duncan, commander of Denver's Army Air Corps Technical School, stood firm today on his order forbidding Lowry Field soldiers to frequent placards disseminating political propaganda despite isolationist demands for his court-martial.

where they may worship their God," he said.

Col. Duncan's statement on Wednesday that "some action may be taken if the church becomes the tool of a political organization" caused a wide-spread furor, but it found support from several religious groups.

CHURCHMEN BACK STAND

The Right Rev. Mgr. John R. Mulrow, head of the Denver Catholic Charities, declared that it was "proper to take steps to protect our soldiers from propaganda."

"It is regrettable," he said, "that some of our pastors have identified themselves with propaganda organizations."

Col. Duncan issued a formal statement explaining his stand after Senator Wheeler (D. Mont.) and other members of Congress lashed at him for an order placing Denver headquarters of the America First Committee "out of bounds" for 10,000 men and officers under his command.

In announcing his "out of bounds" order Col. Duncan had said "some action may be taken" if his intelligence officers discovered instances of church men "preaching against true Americanism."

For GIFTS That ARE DIFFERENT

Handicrafts from Russia, Mexico and other countries. Art jewelry—individual pieces. Passaic blouses, linens, wood carvings, brassware, Mexican serapes, handbags, leather bags, etc.

Pasanti CRAFT TRADING CO., INC.

30 WEST 42nd ST. New York City

Look Now...

Page 8

Column 8

WANT-AD SECTION

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 10 East 12th St., New York, N. Y.
 President—Louis F. Budenz
 Vice-President—Edward G. Rado
 Secretary—Treasury—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.
 Telephone: ALgonquin 4-7044
 Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.
 Washington Bureau, Room 904, National Press Building, 12th and F Sts., Washington, D. C. Telephone: National 9910.
 RATES:

(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Richmond)	3 months	6 months	1 year
DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER.....	\$1.75	\$3.25	\$6.00
DAILY WORKER.....	1.00	1.75	3.25
SUNDAY WORKER.....	.75	1.50	2.50
(Manhattan and Bronx)			
DAILY and SUNDAY WORKER.....	\$4.50	\$8.25	\$15.00
DAILY WORKER.....	2.50	4.50	8.00
SUNDAY WORKER.....	1.50	3.00	5.00

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1941

Speed Their Delivery

It is gratifying to note that the United States government has advanced a loan of one billion dollars to the Soviet Union, to enable that country to obtain war materials in America.

The loan represents a large-sized gesture toward real assistance to the Soviet peoples' battle for the security of America and other anti-Nazi nations. As loans go, the terms are generous. No interest is to be charged. Repayment will not be expected until five years after the ending of the war.

Even at that, however, the arrangement is inadequate. We cannot overlook the fact that the Soviet Union is making the anti-Nazi military fight alone. That nation has sacrificed a tremendous amount of its productive apparatus, to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy and from being used against Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union repays its debts, and it will be obligated to repay this large amount at a moment when it is involved in the reconstruction of its country. Under such circumstances, there is no reason why the same terms which have been extended to Great Britain under the lease-lend act could not have been applied likewise to the Soviet Union.

Further than that, American independence is involved in this war. The Red Army defending Leningrad and Moscow is also defending New York and other American cities. This being the case, America should give to the Soviet Union all the means to carry on the war, with no strings attached to the amounts advanced.

Now that this arrangement has been made, it is of the utmost consequence to American security that the materials involved be speeded on their way. The appeasers, through the Hearst press in particular, are endeavoring to pawn this loan off as of no real value to the Soviet armed forces. They pretend that it is made only for "psychological effect." Such was the statement appearing in yesterday's Journal-American by the Washington representative of the Hearst papers.

Such counsels have to be rejected in Washington. The arms which the Soviet Union thus secures go into the hands of those who will make use of them to the utmost—not merely for the defense of Soviet soil but of the United States. Our own defense commands speed in the delivery of the materials.

The Main Crime Is Against Harlem

From the way the newspapers are leveling broad sweeping accusations upon Harlem, it is apparent that they are trying to take evidences of juvenile delinquency there and twist them against the whole Negro community.

No one will condone crimes. It is not surprising that they occur in a community of such miserable slum conditions. The fact that there isn't more in Harlem is a tribute to the keen sense of decency and progress of the Negroes as a people.

The real crime in Harlem—as the Mayor's Commission pointed out in 1935—is the disproportionately high unemployment, the extortionately high rents, the jim-crowism and extreme poverty, the terrible housing, all of which deeply affect Negro youth. And while these evils are worst in Harlem, they exist in other slum areas in the city where they also set the stage for crime. Yet the newspapers and certain circles single out Harlem for prejudiced slanders and manufactured "crime wave" sensations.

The anti-Negro animus underlying the attitude of the newspapers is evident in stories yesterday with nasty slurs against Negro women and unconcealed insinuations that white people take their lives in their hands when they go to Harlem.

Could this be an attempt to thwart the unity between Negro and white in the community for its betterment? Could it be that certain forces are outraged because of the progressive solidarity of Negro and white along political, labor and social lines in the city? Or maybe an excuse is being drummed up for instituting police terror in Harlem?

The first concern of the city authorities with respect to Harlem is to give protection to the Negro people and to see that the community has decent housing, jobs, free from jim-crowism and police terror.

It Started With Appeasement

If anyone wants to know why France collapsed, or what appeasement leads to, let him look at the miserable utterances and the Quisling activities of the decadent Marshal Petain.

This faithful tool of the hostage-murderers said yesterday that Adolf Hitler "deserves the gratitude of the world" for his "crusade against Bolshevism." And that at a time when mankind is profoundly admiring and supporting the fight of the Soviet Union, recognizing more each day that this is the fight of humanity to prevent Hitler domination of the world.

Neither did Petain get that way overnight. He, Daladier, Bonnet, Laval, in association with Chamberlain—the whole pack of them—consistently plotted with Hitler, paralyzed France's national defense, broke the Franco-Soviet pact, and finally opened the country to Hitler's panzers. Petain's bootlicking today is only the logical outcome of a collaboration with Hitler which began long before France succumbed.

Whatever doubts there were with regard to Petain's prior treason, there can be none now. It is clear that his Vichy regime is a mere tool of Hitler without any independent existence, that its purpose is to whitewash Hitler's slaughter of hostages, and to act as Fifth Columnists wherever Vichy representatives set foot.

The American people have a good idea of the degradation and horror which Lindbergh and the America Firsters would bring upon the nation by what Petain does today. The United States maintains relations with Vichy, and with the Berlin masters, at its peril. The Nazi representatives and all their puppets should be thrown out of the country without ceremony or delay.

Cooperation in Defense Production

The issue of increased output for defense, now being discussed in many sections of the labor movement, will come before the national convention of the CIO when it meets in Detroit on Nov. 17. The Industrial Union Council of Greater New York has instructed its delegate to the convention to introduce a resolution urging "close cooperation between employers and workers" for the purpose of achieving maximum production for national defense and for aiding Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

This follows somewhat similar action of the United Auto Workers Council in the Ford plants which has urged a parley of government, union and Ford company representatives to work out methods of providing a torrent of war materials to be used against Hitler.

Such a constructive attitude is especially important when expressed by CIO unions because of their close connection with the key defense industries. It is an attitude, however, that should pervade all sections of the labor movement and one which can quickly result in increasing the present defense output many times over.

The Delay in Price Control

The price control bill has been kicking around in Congress long enough. Though the present bill proposed by the Administration is far from perfect, it nevertheless embodies the need for price control as an essential part of national defense. For that reason it has been made the political football of reactionaries on the one hand, and "business as usual" groups on the other.

In their willingness to jeopardize the country's armament production, labor-hating Senators have tried to seize the price-fixing debate as an opportunity to shackle labor's wages. From the other side of the fence, we are sorry to say, misguided or calculating groups from among the wealthier farm landlords have tried to oppose price-control as applied to farm commodities. Both these groups have played into each other's hands to delay this urgently needed defense measure.

The overwhelming majority of the American farmers are proud to take their stand in the national anti-Nazi front, and are more than ready to contribute their share to the common production effort. As a group, the working farmers of the nation have suffered greatly during the past years from falling prices, and gouging by the monopolies, banks, and railroads. They are eager to increase their production for the war effort. In this, and in defense of their welfare, they have labor's cordial solidarity.

But it is obvious that the demand for exemptions for farm prices, even when they go above the 110 per cent of 1927-9 parity, is being made only by an upper group of farm reactionaries who do not speak for the ordinary American farmer at all.

We urge that in making farm prices subject to control, that the farmer be thoroughly protected by legislation against monopoly gouging, against the grain trusts, and against the profiteering of the farm-implement and fertilizer manufacturers.

Meanwhile, every effort should be made to break the log-jam by which the Congressional reactionaries and appeasers are trying to delay price control.

ONE ENEMY, ONE WAR



PEOPLES' WAR

Questions and Answers

by William Z. Foster

Question: My question is in the mind of every class-conscious worker—Will Great Britain and the United States fight side by side with the USSR until Hitler is crushed?

Answer: Clearly it is to the most vital national interests of both Great Britain and the United States that their respective governments should build up a solid alliance with the USSR and carry on a joint fight against Hitler until he is smashed. Proof that the dominant sections of the British and American ruling classes are willing to cooperate with the USSR for the defeat of Hitler is seen in the steps so far taken by the two governments in collaboration with the USSR. The international front against Hitler is a fact. And it is constantly growing stronger. Nevertheless, we cannot overlook the fact that in the ranks of the capitalists of Great Britain and the United States there are reactionary elements who look upon the USSR as a greater enemy than Hitler and who would prefer a Hitler victory to one in which the USSR fully shared. There are others who hold that the Russians and Germans, both enemy forces, will cut each other to pieces, to the joint profit of Great Britain and the United States. Such people would give the USSR just aid enough to keep that country fighting, but not sufficient for it to win decisively over Hitler. There are also many powerful American capitalist imperialist forces (a spokesman of whom is Herbert Hoover) who believe that the wise thing for the United States to do is to stay out of the war until all the combatants are exhausted, including Great Britain, and then to step in and dictate the peace terms, in favor of its own imperialist advantage.

For a considerable period before the outbreak of the war the reactionary Chamberlain and Daladier Governments of Great Britain and France (with a nod of assent from the American government) tried by a policy of appeasement, to come to an agreement with Hitler, at the expense of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, China, Spain and Ethiopia. But they finally learned from Hitler's continual aggressions that a livable arrangement with him was impossible. By hard experience they grew convinced that German imperialism was out to dominate the world completely and that they either had to fight or surrender. It was a head-on collision between rival imperialist groups.

After almost two years of disastrous warfare, in which France was defeated and every British continental ally knocked out, the governments of Great Britain and the

United States recognized that the involvement of the USSR in the war by Hitler's treacherous invasion of that country constituted powerful help in their desperate need. So they both immediately pledged all aid to the USSR and England established a formal military alliance with that country.

The strategically situated imperialist reactionaries in Britain and the USA are strong enough, however, to hinder seriously the pledged cooperation of the British and American governments with the USSR. They would sell out the national interests of their peoples in the Chamberlain manner, in a futile effort to advance their narrow class interests. Undoubtedly their hold-back influence is one of the basic reasons why the British government has not established a western front and thus relieved Hitler's pressure against the Red Army. In the United States, too, where these appeaser, anti-Soviet elements are even stronger than in England, we can see their success in keeping the United States from becoming a full belligerent. They are obviously maneuvering against both Great Britain and the USSR.

In view of the great strength of the anti-Soviet, pro-fascist forces among the capitalists of both Great Britain and the United States, it is of decisive importance for the working class and other democratic strata to throw their full forces into the war, and to make their great political weight felt in every phase of it. They alone can guarantee the defeat of all appeaser elements and give assurance that American national interests will be protected by the American government cooperating with the British government, alongside the Soviet Union, in an all-out fight to annihilate Hitler; and also, after victory has been won, that our government shall work loyally together with these countries for a democratic and lasting world peace. If this is to be truly a people's war, then, imperatively, the people must play their full part in it. To simply leave the direction of the war to capitalist leadership would eventually lead to the triumph of reaction. In both Britain and the United States the working class, particularly the trade union movement, must be the strong backbone of the national anti-Nazi front.

Question: Why have no Quislings appeared in the Soviet Union to do their demoralizing work for Hitler?

Answer: The fundamental reason why there are no Quislings in the USSR is because that nation to Hitler is because the Soviet Union is a Socialist country. The industries

and the land belong to the people and there are no exploiting employers and landlords, from whose ranks the pro-Nazi Quislings originate in all the capitalist countries. The U.S.S.R. is a classless society, composed only of useful producers. Consequently it has a solid national unity, such as no other nation on the globe. When Hitler crossed the borders of the Soviet Union he found facing him, for the first time, a truly united people, not one undermined by treacherous Chamberlains, Laval, Petains and Lindberghs. Upon this unbreakable unity of the Soviet people Hitler will finally wreck his murderous regime.

The Soviet Union settled accounts with its potential fifth column of Quislings several years ago in its famous "purge." During the great Moscow political trials it was proved beyond all question (and also admitted by the defendants) that the Trotsky-Bukharin-Zinoviev groups, which had become spokesmen of the remnants of the former exploiting classes of capitalists and landlords, were working in collaboration with the German and Japanese imperialists against the USSR. Hitler's plan was for these elements to strike at the Soviet government by sabotage and the assassination of Soviet leaders, at the same moment that his blitzkrieg delivered its blow from without. In return for their treason the Trotskyites and the others were to rule with a sort of Vichy government in what the Nazis and Japanese might leave of the U.S.S.R. Had Hitler and his accomplices inside the U.S.S.R. succeeded in their plot to attack simultaneously undoubtedly that country would have been placed in greatest jeopardy. But the timely breaking up of the treasonable Trotsky-Bukharin-Zinoviev gangs by the Soviet government wrecked Hitler's plans to invade the U.S.S.R. and he turned his guns against Western Europe instead.

At the time when the Soviet government was smashing Hitler's fifth column in the U.S.S.R. the capitalist press of the world shrieked in violent protest. Stalin was denounced as a brutal tyrant and the Soviet regime was pictured as one of blood and murder. But today, after the world has seen the fatal work done by Hitler's fifth columnists in Spain, France, Norway and other countries, there is a growing realization that the Russians, in cleaning up their Quislings in good time, acted with great wisdom and foresight. And Stalin, who was so bitterly condemned, is being increasingly recognized as a great statesman, precisely because he had the good sense and resolution to lead in carrying through the "purge."

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

READERS' DAY

ALAS, POOR ADOLF

Berlin's in gloom, Der Fuehrer is dejected. And Nazi hearts are filled with grief today. For they have learned LaGuardia was elected, And New York went the anti-fascist way. To think of what a chance they went and muddled; With Christian Fronters, Bund, and Tammany, It seemed they had the people well befuddled, And yet the people won the victory!

How swell it would have been if New York City Had taken the appeasers' point of view! The friends of Hitler would be sitting pretty, Not only here, but right in Congress, too— So Hitler's sore today, feels he was cheated; The Tammany-Appasers were defeated. M. D.

Point of Order—Congressman Day of Illinois has quoted the preamble to the Constitution, saying that President Roosevelt's foreign policy is not authorized by the Constitution. Does he think our Constitution authorizes Hitler to conquer the world? H. ZUCKERMAN.

ELECTION TALE

In the First Judicial District Was a candidate named Rao. Running for the Supreme Court, He got the well-known K.O. This fascist well deserved it, So we'll leave him in the hole, With three Bronx cheers and a toodle-co— Low man on the "Vote" poll! VAL J. O'SHEA.

Dear Alan: Your correspondent of last week, M. B., should have pointed out that appeasement is one of the early symptoms of the brown plague. H. F.

TO THE SOVIET UNION ON ITS 24TH BIRTHDAY

From prison-house of nations crushed by Czar To mighty land of workers, peasants, men At one in solidarity to bar The fascist beast that springs from miry fen; A land of heroes bred in brotherhood, Survivors of a world betrayed to curs, Your bastions built on Lenin have withstood The traitor's lies as well as foeman's slurs. From holocaust that last consumed the world Phoenix-like you rose and, aiming high, The banner of equality unfurled And for it now your people choose to die. Comrades-in-arms, we pledge our all to give— For you have taught the world how men should live. NATASHA.

Dear Point of Order: According to the latest Gallup Poll, 76 per cent of the people approve the President's foreign policy. Let's have still more of this Spirit of '76. M. B.

WHAT ARE WE WAITING FOR?

What are we waiting for?
This is no time for mirth.
If the dam of Russia breaks,
The flood will sweep the earth.
What are we waiting for?
For the fires of hell to freeze?
Better to die on our feet
Than live upon our knees.
What are we waiting for?
For the shambles of our world?
To see the Swastika
Over Washington unfurled?
What are we waiting for?
We can't prize freedom much
Who dare not break the chains
On the French, the Czechs, the Dutch.
What are we waiting for?
Destroy the Nazi beast!
Help China guard our West,
The Soviets our East.
What are we waiting for?
Let's open up a front,
With Tommies at our side,
The Berlin beast we'll hunt.
What are we waiting for?
This is the crucial hour.
To crush the fascist foe
Is in our present power! LUIGI.

Letters From Our Readers

Father McCaffrey Makes a Correction

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
Somebody read your editorial of Oct. 29 entitled "Father McCaffrey a Peculiar Hero," and then that somebody sent a copy to me.

I am not particularly interested in the article, but if you insist in using my name, for I presume that the article was about me, I would suggest that you spell the name correctly. It is M-c-C-a-f-f-r-e-y.

I am merely writing to you in the interest of journalistic accuracy, if you are interested in that. Are you? VERY REV. JOSEPH A. MCCAFFREY.

EDITOR'S NOTE: We regret the mis-spelling of Father McCaffrey's name. We promise that the next time Father McCaffrey publicly halts the French fascist Petain as a model for Americans to follow, as he did last week, we will call this to the attention of the public with his name spelled accurately.

Enlightening and Encouraging Words

New York, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:
Would recommend the immediate publication in pamphlet form Stalin's speech on the 24th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution. Stalin's words have been the most enlightening and encouraging to the peoples of the world who are in earnest struggling against Hitlerism that has as yet come from any statesman. These words should be placed in the hands of every American woman and man.

While doing this, do not fail to answer the slanderous attacks of the press, openly or hidden, aimed at the real truth of Stalin's speech. I particularly have in mind the brazen affronts of the New York Times editorial of Nov. 7 in commenting on the veracity of Stalin's statement that it is not just a second front anywhere (e. g. in Africa, as proposed by the N. Y. Times) that is needed, but a front that will engage Germany's army and distract its concentration. It is the veracity of the N. Y. Times that is to be doubted. H. de S.

'Ladies in Retirement' First-Rate Horror Film

LADIES IN RETIREMENT, a Columbia film directed by Charles Vidor. From the play by Reginald Denham and Edward Percy. Screenplay by Garrett Fort and Reginald Denham. At the Capitol.

By David Platt

"Ladies in Retirement" is a first-rate horror story, quite the best thing of its kind since "Night Must Fall."

Ida Lupino, who has a long string of neurotic successes behind her, falls easily into the role of Ellen which Flora Robson portrayed with such finesse on the stage.

Miss Lupino, of course, is not Miss Robson but she is an able actress and just right for the intense and tormented house-keeper who liquidated her employer because she thought it was the best way to insure the future of her two piliated sisters.

Screen Version Equals Play

"Ladies in Retirement" was one of the better Broadway plays and the screen version is every bit as good. Unlike most horror films, the plot has something to do with real people and real ideas. A desperate social situation lacking a practical, healthy remedy, leads inevitably to murder in "Ladies in Retirement."

The case of the three weird sisters who come together in Leonard Fiske's lonely cottage near Gravesend, England, in the year 1880 has sound dramatic validity and the director has built up his suspense normally and by proper suggestion.

Ellen murdered to keep something very dear to her from being crushed. Society had denied her a chance to live normally. A tragic, emotionally frustrated woman, she concentrated every fibre of her intense being on the care of her two queer and helpless sisters.

Ellen knew but one thing—that these two demented creatures needed a refuge where she could look after them for the rest of their days and like Lady Macbeth she was ready to eliminate anything or anyone who stood in her way.

Poverty prevented her from placing them in a respectable institution where the girls would not be kicked around as they had been in the past. Ellen looked to Miss Fiske's abode as a last, desperate measure and when that was not forthcoming, she killed its occupant and took command of the house.

Not a Routine Murder Thriller

Ellen throttled Leonard Fiske because Leonard—herself a social outcast—had everything and refused to give up a little of it, while her sisters had nothing and needed so little. She committed a crime that brought about the punishment that has served playwrights since Shakespeare's time and about which Dostoevski once wrote a novel.



IDA LUPINO

It has nothing in common with the average Hollywood plot for money or love.

"Ladies in Retirement" is intense social melodrama and the direction of the film is straightforward and to the point. The murder itself is delicately handled and indicates careful work by director and photographer. There is little or no over-playing of parts. The horror element is subtly understated but the excessive amount of white smoke on the English moors is annoying. Entirely too much of this ridiculous langor from Conan Doyle.

Almost everyone in the cast is excellent. Isabel Elsom who created Miss Fiske on the stage repeats her very intelligent performance for the screen and brings out things about the character that were unnoticed before.

Louis Hayward is just fair as Albert the bank embezzler who brought so much unrest into the household of Miss Fiske. Robert Montgomery was the logical choice for this role. It is easy to see what he would have done with it—probably added a dimension to the character and most likely made it the most important in the film.

The two non-compos mentis sisters were much better on the stage. Too much wholly unnecessary comedy relief about them on the screen. As for Ida Lupino, all I can say is go see the film.

Young Negro Girl Writes Fine Novel

HOUSE OF FURY, a novel by Felice Swados. Doubleday, Doran, \$2.00.

By Michael Brousch

Richard Wright wrote of the suppression and frustration of a helpless Negro boy in America and how it led to violent explosion. One might feel that does not have to be done again. But in this first novel the gifted young author Felice Swados has shown that you can deal with this problem from many angles. She has taken girls in a reform school, miserable, neglected or ill-treated kids from city streets, who are sent to an institution as "sex offenders." And she makes the institution pretty good as such homes go. But then she shows you the real crimes: authority commits, due to lack of knowledge, imagination and understanding.

The girls are taught trades, but not a way of life. They will one day be free, but to what? What will they have to go back to? The same squalor, the same joblessness, the same drunken father or uncle. The same skin-shriveling discrimination. For in this school, with its "progressive" ideas—gardens and separate cubicles, and barless windows, the Negro girls are kept in separate houses and are not allowed to mix with the white girls at all. And this becomes equally disastrous for the "superior" whites. To these ignorant superstitious, untaught wails the Negroes represent the forbidden, the menace, the real superiority, the "male" element: their strength and endurance is turned for the white girls into that male threat the actuality of which sent most of them to reform school in the first place. And no one tells them anything.

Finally their desperation, their sense of chainedness, their very boredom and frustration, lead to an explosion, and the riot that follows almost willy-nilly turns into a battle between white and black; that at least provides a reasonable rationalization for the girls. Their hostility, unexplained as to its causes or nature, has to focus on something.

The book is very well done. One minor criticism would suggest that Miss Swados watch her clichés. She has seen life honestly and clearly; it is a pity to substitute any time-worn phrases of others. With this fault corrected, this young writer should be able to paint today's scene from an exciting, fresh and enlightening standpoint.

HEALTH ADVICE

What Is 'Shock' And How To Treat It

During the past few years, much has appeared in the newspapers about the shock treatment of mental diseases. The disorder which is most benefited by the treatment is dementia praecox, a disorder which often includes delusions of persecution or delusions of grandeur.

Previously, the treatment for this quite frequent condition was a not very effective. The shock treatment cures large numbers of patients that previously were doomed to spend the rest of their lives in asylums.

The procedure consists in giving the patient an injection of a substance that causes him to go into a state of unconsciousness or to have a seizure with jerking of his muscles. The newer drug used for this purpose is metrazol which causes seizures when injected in large doses. Six to twelve shocks are brought about during a period of one to two months.

The treatments are easy to give because the patients recover in a short time and they need little watching. The treatments can also be given often than is the case with insulin, the other drug used. Either method causes death in the patient in a small percentage of cases, but metrazol is safer in this respect. However, brains of patients who have later died after receiving metrazol have been examined and have been found to have received tiny injuries. It is not known whether these damages are sufficient to interfere with the patient's functions, but because of this finding, doctors are careful not to give more metrazol injections than are absolutely necessary.

The original drug used was insulin, the same medicine that is employed against a sugar diabetes. Insulin, when injected, lowers the amount of sugar in the blood. Large doses lower it so much that the patient goes into a state of shock in which he is unconscious. In the treatment of mental diseases, this state is maintained for two hours following which the patient is fed sugar solution through a tube and he comes out of the shock in ten or fifteen minutes. About forty shocks are given over a period of three months.

Results have been extremely good. Among patients that have been ill for less than six months, 75 per cent are cured or greatly improved by the treatment.

Family Portrait



Nick Charles is expanding. Dashiell Hammett's detective sits here in the bosom of his family, wife Myrna Loy at right, Asia above, and who's that on the left? You'll find out when the "Shadow of the Thin Man" falls across your screen soon.

'Blood on the Forge' Is Story of Negro Brothers

BLOOD ON THE FORGE, a novel by William Attaway. Doubleday, Doran, New York.

By Ralph Warner

When the Ford workers went on strike last winter, the company used Negroes as strikebreakers. One of the great triumphs of the Ford local of the UAW-CIO was the manner in which it not only averted an outbreak of race rioting, but actually won over many of the Negroes, who had been used by the Ford service department as

shock troops in vicious attacks upon the strikers.

William Attaway, himself a Negro, has attempted to probe into the life and the death of a Negro strikebreaker, Big Mat, once a land-slave in Kentucky, who becomes a deputy in the midst of a steel strike in the Monongahela Valley of West Virginia. The saga of Big Mat and his two brothers, Chinatown and Melody, carries the reader from the tenant farms of the South into the great mills where men are broken, burned and immolated on the shrine of steel.

It is a tale told frequently with great beauty. And also with broad strokes of crude colors. The stark oppression of the South is revealed in almost poetic passages of great power. The thrashing of the riding boss by Big Mat and the subsequent journey in a box car—Negroes imported to the steel town to under-sell and undercut restless white labor—is an epic. The steel town itself is painted in all its sordidness; and the mill rises on these pages like a vivid lithograph drawn by an inspired, let us say, Hugo Gellert.

There is a love story, the conjunction of Big Mat with Anna, the Mexican girl. And then the slow disintegration of Big Mat in the hands of the woman, until at last he loses his simple pastoral ideas. Side by side with this portrayal are the firmly etched characters of Melody, and of Chinatown, the slant-eyed simple brother who loses his right to a horrifying explosion in the mill.

The story rises toward its climax as the white workers begin to organize against the inhuman exploitation they suffer. Here the bitter hatred Big Mat feels for the whites drives him away from the union. The key to the final development of Big Mat is supplied by this passage from the book:

"Big Mat and Melody were vastly different men. But both of them approached the world alike. Ideas of union and non-union could only confuse them until that time when their own personal experience would give them the feeling necessary for understanding."

This is a hopeful statement, but it is belied by the progress of Big Mat toward his tragic death. For he turns against the union, finding that joy of power for which he had been seeking, by smashing the union headquarters, and finally going berserk in a melee in which he loses his life.

Unquestionably the motive for this tragedy is fully supplied by Mr. Attaway. It is the same motive which affects Big Tom Thomas in "Native Son." But there is no Mr.

THE STAGE

A Perfect Comedy. —Atkinson, Times

LIFE WITH FATHER with Howard Lindsay-Dorothy Suckman 269 SEATS at \$1.10

EMPIRE THEATRE, Broadway and 40th St. Evgs. 5:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 7:45

AMER. YOUTH THEATRE OF NEW YORK 107 W. 45th St. 10:30-11:30 P.M. 10:30-11:30 P.M. 10:30-11:30 P.M.

"A Masterpiece." —ATKINSON, N. Y. Times

ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN

ROYAL THEATRE, 45 W. 4th St. 8:30-10:30 P.M. 8:30-10:30 P.M. 8:30-10:30 P.M.

"Drama at its best." —Walter Winchell HERMAN ABRAHAMSON presents

WATCH ON THE RHINE with LUCILLE PAUL, MARY WATSON & LUKAS CHRISTIAN

MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 W. 4th St. 8:30-10:30 P.M. 8:30-10:30 P.M. 8:30-10:30 P.M.

Marriage a La Park Avenue & Hollywood

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE, a Universal picture produced by Bruce Manning. Screenplay by Felix Jackson and Bruce Manning. Directed by William Still. At the Radio City Music Hall.

By Milton Meltzer

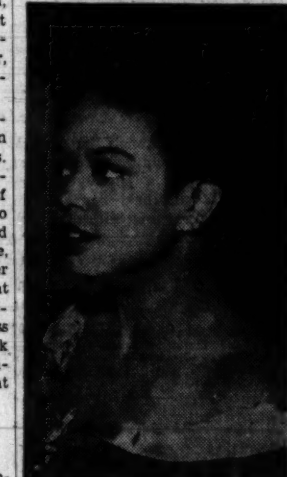
Somewhere pretty near the beginning of this glossy package the playwright-hero tells the doctor-heroine that his stuff is fake—punch a hole in his people and sawdust will pour out. An apt cliché for the movie they're making believe in. It's a marital comedy, of course, and it trickles along in the groove some fugitive from the Hays office discovered about a year ago. Place your man and woman in a state of holy wedlock right in the first reel, and then let fly with the double-enders. Who can object? They're married, ain't they?

As the Park Avenue playwright, Charles Boyer slips smoothly into the life of doctor Margaret Sullivan. She's written in as a bit of a freak—one of these women who insists on studying a profession and sticking to it before marriage and after. What's worse, says the script, is that she demands separate apartments for herself and spouse. This sort of foolish twist given to women's fight for jobs and independence by society novelists in the twenties is made the basis for the plot.

Husband and wife can't get together for days and days after the marriage because the woman's career keeps her busy with ulcer operations. The situation is thoroughly explored for an hour of will-they-or-won't-they until the elevator boy brings them to their senses.

It moves along slowly, tied up by a script built more for a play than a movie. The interiors are enormous and just as expensive. The acting is what you'd expect for formula-fiction.

Stars to Perform For China Tonight



HAZEL SCOTT

Hazel Scott, Cafe Society's famed jazz pianist, will be one of the many performers to appear at "Stars for China Tonight," a variety show to be presented by the American Friends of the Chinese People tonight at Town Hall, 113 West 43rd Street.

The bill includes special material and excerpts from forthcoming productions presented by writers and composers. Among the musical numbers will be songs of the Chinese partisan guerrillas.

Artists from the concert and dramatic stages, movies, radio and night clubs who will participate include: Louise Rainer, Norman Corwin, Ray Lev, Harold Rome, Albert Ammons and Pete Johnson, Golden Gate Quartet, Si Lan Chen, Fred Keating, Pauline Kner, Earl Robinson, Marc Blustein, Burl Ives, Joshua White, Joseph Reilich, Mordecai Baumann, George Kleinsinger, Paul Villard, and Morris Carnovsky, Mady Christians, Thelma Schree, Richard Waring and Ella Kazan, film and stage actor, who will speak.

"THIS ABOVE ALL" Anatole Litvak will direct "This Above All" for Associate Producer Robert Kane. The script was prepared from Eric Knight's novel by R. C. Sheriff, author of "Journey's End."

Children's Theatre The Young Theatre Players, a newly formed acting company, announces the formation of a children's theatre. Their first production will be a new adaptation of Hans Christian Andersen's "The Emperor's New Clothes" which will be shown during all of Christmas week at the Heckscher Children's Theatre.

AMUSEMENTS

Tomorrow Night! Chez Liberty New York's Only Progressive Night Club Welcomes

THE ALMANAC SINGERS and their Anti-Hitler Ballads plus JOSH WHITE and his guitar SAM GARY and WOODY GUTHRIE

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First American Showing of Latest Soviet Films HUGE REDUCTIONS ON BLOCKS OF TICKETS Good At All Times

Al Kozlov and Manny Zap, Veterans Abraham Lincoln Brigade In Charge of Block Ticket Dept. of THIS THEATRE ONLY

WAY DOWN EAST

By MIKE QUINN

Miss Truelove Willingberry's forefathers came over on the Mayflower and fought in the Revolution. She lived in a Colonial house and puckered window curtains, slept in a four-poster bed and wore flannel nightgowns.

On the whole she found life too tame. She still possessed the musket carried by one of her ancestors in 1776. It was not decoration. She kept it loaded and knew how to shoot it.

Up until 1930, she held it in her hand every night as she looked under her bed for burglars. For 20 years or more she looked every night before retiring, but never found one.

Old-fashioned in her way and living amongst relics of the past, she still read the newspapers and tried to keep abreast of the times. So it was that late in 1930 she gave up looking for burglars, and started looking for Reds.

Many years passed in which the commonplace chamber pot seemed to mock her often as she lifted the edge of the spread and peered beneath the springs. It was not until one night late in 1941 that her eyes were rewarded. Her hands tightened on the barrel of the musket and one finger groped for the trigger, or there, lying calmly on the floor was a dues-paying member of the Communist Party.

"Come out of there, young man or I'll liquidate you," she ordered, trying to put it in words he would understand.

Slowly, he rose to his feet, brushing the lint from his coat with his hands until her sharp, "Put 'em up," caused him to reach for the ceiling.

Poking the musket threateningly in his stomach, she roamed her free hand over his pockets, removing pamphlets and Daily Workers and throwing them in a heap on the floor.

"Now sit down over there," she barked, drawing up a chair for herself and pointing the musket directly into his face.

He sat gingerly looking down the ancient smooth bore. Her old voice was neither timid nor alarmed. It was hard, ruthless quality that meant business. For 11 years she had waited this moment.

"Now you give me a simple, clear explanation of what Communism is or I'll blow your brains out," she commanded.

He hesitated, then reached for the pamphlets. "No you don't," she barked, and his hand jerked back as the mouth of the musket seemed to lunge at him.

"Well, according to theory, dialectically speaking, as Professor Tootleberry says—

"One more Tootleberry out of you and, dialectically speaking, I'll blow your head off," snapped Miss Willingberry. "What is Communism, and what's it all about?"

Drops of perspiration crawled down his brow. "Well, gee," he said, "you gotta know what value is, then there's use value and exchange value, and there's fixed capital and variable capital and ideology and dialectics."

"That's enough," she said. "Stand up young man." "What are you going to do?" he asked.

"Never mind. Just march," she said. She marched him into the bathroom and made him stand in the tub.

"I'm going to shoot you," she explained, "and I don't want an awful mess."

"I tried to tell you," he pleaded.

"I'm an old lady," she said. "I haven't time to become a college professor in order to get the answer to a plain question. I'll give you two minutes to let me in on what's going on or I'll shoot you where you stand."

He began to talk fast. "Communism means that the people, democratically and collectively should own the big industries and natural resources and should operate them for the good of all instead of for private profit. It means every man has the right to work and wages and security—the right to ambition and advancement and achievement. We've already created abundance. We produce enough food for all, and we have factories to produce all the goods we need. But it all belongs to private millionaires, and the people can only consume as much as the owners can make a profit on. Communism means that humanity owns the world and its resources together, collectively, democratically."

"That's just democracy carried to its logical conclusion," said Miss Willingberry. "Now tell me what fascism is."

"Well, democracy naturally tends more and more toward Communism—toward the worker getting more and more say in industry and a bigger share in the things he produces. When the biggest billionaires see where democracy is heading they try to abolish it and rule by their own dictatorship, which is fascism. That's why Hitler has taken so much Fifth Column help in the capitalist democracies."

"Then those Russians are not defending their own Communism but are fighting to prevent the destruction of democracy, and to prevent fascism," said Miss Willingberry.

"Exactly," he said.

"That's just what I wanted to know," she said. "You can come out of the bathtub now, young man, and I want you to give me the address of that man Stalin."

"What do you want that for?" he asked.

"I want to send him this musket," she said. "It helped establish democracy. Now it should finish the job."

Moon Tide Claude Rains has been signed for a role in Twentieth Century-Fox "Moon Tide" in support of co-stars Jean Gabin and Ida Lupino.

The film will be directed by Fritz Lang for producer Mark Hellinger, from a screen play by Nunnally Johnson.

Other casting notes from the studio list Ted North for a leading romantic role in "Roxie Hart," which stars Ginger Rogers and George Montgomery and features a cast headed by Adolphe Menjou, Sara Allgood and Thomas Mitchell. William Wellman will direct "Roxie Hart" for associate-producer Nunnally Johnson, who wrote the script from Maurine Watkins' play, "Chicago."

MOTION PICTURES

Thrilling story of the BOHEMIAN ROBIN HOOD

GENERAL SUVOROV

IRVING Place NEAR 14th ST. & UNION SQ. 15 TILL 12PM LATE SHOW TONIGHT

QUENTIN REYNOLDS Answers all your questions in ONE DAY-SOVIET RUSSIA

STANLEY THEATRE

RAIMU CHAPLIN "THE TRUTH" (WORLD 49. ST. & 25th St. 25c)

BROOKLYN

JEWEL THEATRE "The BAKER'S WIFE"

"The BAKER'S WIFE"

"The BAKER'S WIFE"

"The BAKER'S WIFE"

"The BAKER'S WIFE"

"The BAKER'S WIFE"

AMUSEMENTS

TONIGHT

Headliners All

Stars for China Today

LUIS RAINER - NORMAN CORWIN - RAY LEV - HAZEL SCOTT - FRED KEATING

JACK GUILFORD - BOOGIE WOOGIE PIANISTS - GOLDEN GATE QUARTET - JOSHUA WHITE - PAULINE KNER

HAROLD ROME - MARC BLITZSTEIN - MORDECAI BAUMANN - BURL IVES

TOWN HALL 113 West 43rd St. Tickets: 50c - \$3.50

American Friends of the Chinese People

THAT ABOVE ALL

Robert Kane. The script was prepared from Eric Knight's novel by R. C. Sheriff, author of "Journey's End."

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"The BAKER'S WIFE"

Navy and Notre Dame Rated Even Today

Unbeaten Clash Before 65,000 in Baltimore—
NYU Meets Missouri Here, Jaspers Face Boston U.—Rams, Lions on Road vs. Pitt, Penn

The track was clear and fast this morning as the eleven from coast to coast buttoned on their spiked shoes put their head-guards in place and prepared to take the field for battle.

Here in the city, the Missouri Tigers were getting their walking legs after the long Pullman ride from out yonder and are ready for the NYU Violets at the Yankee Stadium at 2 P. M.

Missouri has won five in a row from Colorado, Kansas State, Iowa State, Nebraska and Michigan State, after losing its opener to Ohio State 12-7. The Tigers are 4-1 favorites to trim NYU, especially since it is doubtful if Len Bates, Violet Negro ace will see action because of an arm injury received two weeks ago.

At the Polo Grounds the Manhattan Jaspers will tackle Boston University, the kick-off coming at 2 P. M. After a tough long schedule which saw the boys take on teams like Duquesne, Boston College, Villanova and Detroit, this game is almost a breather, and Coach Herb Kopf is slightly worried lest his players let up and get trimmed.

Down in Baltimore, Navy goes after the Notre Dame Irish with its greatest torpedoes, and hopes to knock the South Benders out of the unbeaten class. At game time, the Irish were slight favorites over their two deep opponents.

The Middies have their biggest squad in years, and hope to throw into the battle two full teams, one almost as strong as the other.

At Pittsburgh, the Fordham Rams are ready to give the Smoky City folks an eyeful of the football that has lifted them to the top of the national heap and the leading choice for the eastern representa-

live in the annual Rose Bowl game. The Rams are odds-on favorites to cop from the Pitt Panthers, and Jim Crowley reports his boys in tip-top shape for the fray. Two of the other major unbeaten, Minnesota and Texas face easy foes in Nebraska and Baylor and should retain their rankings in the Monday Morning ratings.

Other games that will attract attention are the contests between Penn State-Syracuse, Army-Harvard, Texas A. & M.-SMU, Cornell-Yale, Penn-Columbia, Dartmouth-Princeton and Tulane-Alabama.

Down at Philadelphia, the Columbia Lions fresh from their victory over Cornell meet the Penn Nittany Lions who are snarling from their defeat at the hands of Navy last week. Penn will enter the game a favorite as they have a higher scoring team than the Little-men and have the greater reserves.

Baltimore CIO Calls on Tydings to Vote Repeal

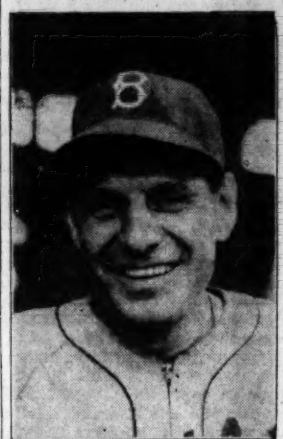
(Special to the Daily Worker)
BALTIMORE, Nov. 7.—The Baltimore Industrial Union Council voted this week to urge Senator Millard R. Tydings to vote for the repeal of the Neutrality Act. Because Tydings has stated that he is uncertain which way to vote, the Council acting in the best interests of the American people called upon Tydings to help defeat Hitler by removing the Neutrality Act stranglehold.

STOCKS DAILY WORKER SPORTS

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1941

Dodgers Can Move Into Grid Tie

Look Who's Back
In the Sports News!



Yep, it's Leo Durocher. Remember him? Manager of the Dodgers? Right now he's taking a screen test for a part in the picture about the late Lou Gehrig, and the necessity of his wearing a Yankee uniform is creating a cause celebre. Well, it might be worse. It could be a Giant uniform. Besides, Leo did actually play for the Yanks for a while.

Bruce Smith on Crutches

Minnesota's gridders took it easy yesterday as reward following Saturday's win over Northwestern, but the gloom was heavy.
Capt. Bruce Smith was on crutches for the second straight day and the knee, which was thought to have snapped back Saturday, was again the No. 1 Gopher worry.
Bill Daley, through his second iron-man stint in as many weeks, came up with a slightly bruised back. Bill said he'd be O.K. for the Nebraska game Saturday.

Fur Dyers '5' Offers To Play for British, Russian War Relief

Local 88 of the Fur Dyers Union has sent along its reply to our request for information on the various trade union teams, predicting a victory in its section of the Trade Union Athletic Association, and offering to play any other teams for British and Russian War Relief. The letter:

Dear Friend:
In answer to your request for a statement on our basketball team, I wish to state very modestly that our team will cop the T.U.A.A. title this coming season. We have a

FOOTBALL

WORST RECORD
An exhaustive check of the record discloses that Pitt apparently is the hapless possessor of what is the worst ledger sheet in the nation. The Panthers have lost five and won nothing, a showing approached only by Springfield. The latter squad has lost five and tied one. No major team, aside from Pitt, has failed to win at least one game.

TOUGH FOR NEW COACHES
Only two of the 17 coaches who started new jobs this fall are still undefeated. They are Earl Blaik of Army and Frank Leahy of Notre Dame and, needless to remark, they ruined each other's perfect records by playing to a scoreless tie last week. Don't forget, however, that he took Dana X. Bible five years to

team of veteran ball players who are very diligently practicing for the forthcoming season in the T.U.A.A. and for the various benefit basketball games and dances that will be held throughout the year.

We are anxious to book games with other trade union teams or organizations who are willing to play for the British-Russian benefit. Hoping to hear from interested parties, I remain,

Fraternally yours,
JACK ARRA
Organizer
CHARLIE THALER,
Team Manager

In Shape For Redskins in Big Pro Day

Staggering Giants Face
Lions At the Polo Grounds Tom'w

By Nat Low

This is THE week for the pro gridders in the eastern division. Especially for the Brooklyn Dodgers who have an opportunity to climb into a triple tie for first place if they can beat Mr. Sammy Baugh, of the Washington Redskins. Baugh's in Sunday's game at Ebbets Field, and if the Detroit Lions can take the measure of the second place New York Giants who have lost two in a row to Brooklyn and the Chicago Cardinals.

And the Dodgers stand a good chance of doing just that. Although the Redskins played their best game of the season last week in battering the Pittsburgh Steelers, it lost three of its key blocking blacks—Wilbur Moore, Ed Justice and Bob Hoffman—through injuries. Of the three, only Justice may possibly see action, and at that, only limited action.

Meanwhile the Dodgers are in perfect shape, all hands having reported for the practice sessions at Ebbets Field. It is the first time this season that the team has been 100 per cent perfect on the physical side.

But the injuries to the Redskins shouldn't be counted upon too heavily. As Jack Sutherland said, "They still have Sammy Baugh, Frank Filchock, Dick Todd and Andy Farkas. . . . And what coach could ask for more. . . ."

So the Dodgers won't be paying much attention to the weeps from Washington and are calmly going about preparing to manufacture an upset similar to the one they engineered last year when they won that game 16-14, their first victory over the Redskins since 1934.

There isn't a member of the Brooklyn organization who doesn't know just how vital is the Washington game. The Redskins have to be beaten for the Brooks to stay in the race for Division honors. Rated off performances in the Eagle game, the Brooklyn backs are ready to go as never before in this campaign. Both the A and B-team fullbacks, Pug Manders, leading ground-gamer of the league, and George Kracum, rookie from Pitt, exploded for plenty of yards, the last mentioned seeming to hit his stride after being a disappointment in earlier games.

Both right halfbacks, Merlyn Condit and Dean McAdams, also are clicking. Condit, the ex-Carnegie Tech flash, strutted the stuff of which he is capable against the Giants and continued the good work last Sunday. McAdams, the "ball" player from the University of Washington, set up his own field goal on Sunday with a 32-yard jaunt through guard and clicked with 3 out of 4 aerials, one a jumpass to Bill Leckonby for a touchdown.

Ac Parker connected with 7 out of 9 for 67-yards and Sutherland, with both McAdams and the Ace pitching, hopes to match Baugh, Filchock & Co. in the air battle which is certain to develop.

Over at the Polo Grounds Steve Owen has had his men training in the mud all week long in an attempt to restore the once powerful offensive that carried the Giants to the pinheads in previous years.

The Detroit Lions, however, may spoil the plans of the men from Coogan Bluff. They have been particularly successful against the New Yorkers, having beaten them nine times while losing only four games.

The Lions, having tamed the Cleveland Rams last week, served notice they were finally clicking under Bill Edwards, their new coach, and that numerous brilliant rookies were strongly supporting famed Whizzer White, one of the greatest ball carriers in the game.

However, the Giants chances of caging the tough Lions are improved because of the return to action of Howie Yeargar, speedy halfback, and Leland Shaffer, veteran quarterback. . . . Yeargar will wear a special mask to protect his mending cheekbone.

You'll find the best coverage of stage and screen on the Daily Worker's feature page.

On The Score Board

By Lester Rodney

Ye Record—55 right, 18 wrong, 2 ties. Pct. 754.
We'll pick our winners today without any preliminary fuss and fanfare, with the kind of quiet efficiency befitting a city-leading average. "Lightning Bolt" shown below tearing down Pitkin Avenue with his not too bad 741, has already run to earth the twenty toughest games on the schedule.

The big one is Navy-Notre Dame down at Baltimore. It's the only clash of unbeaten of the day. Navy was held to a scoreless tie by a combination of overconfidence and Dick Harlow's amazing assortment of Harvard defensive alignments. Four hundred pounds of Middles assigned to take out "X" on a given play arrived hell bent for blocking destruction at the spot marked on the chart only to find empty space, while friend "X" who had shifted along with the others from a six to a five or four or seven man line, was blithely tackling the Navy ball carrier or creating general havoc in the rear. So that given play obviously could have been given right back to Coach Swedo Larson for all



the good it did. Notre Dame was tied by a combination of Yankee Stadium mud in their forward passing eyes and Army efficiency. So it can be seen that both parties to today's fray are fit to be tied, and probably will be if it rains again.

It's a football game of absorbing possibilities. The Navy boasts two rock ribbed lines of equal strength, lines good enough to have slammed a powerful Penn team up and down Franklin Field last week. It doesn't have too much gull or diversity in its attack, but it has one great back in Bill Busik who just needs a little cooperation to break up a ball game all by himself. Notre Dame, its traditional "perfect play" attack refurbished by Coach Frank Leahy's Boston College aerial and flanker assortments, strikes with speed and deception. Army saw little of its most sensational operative, a youngster named Angelo Bertelli who will be heaving Luckman-like passes down the field if said field is dry enough today to make a ball passable.

It's as even a game as you could attempt to figure. We'll call it Notre Dame on the strength of its more versatile attack and greater quantity of threat backs.
The unbeaten Fordham Rams take on the unvictorious Pittsburgh Panthers in the Smoky City but you'd think the latter had a real chance the way Jim Crowley and his lads worked up on Rose Hill this week. There's an unbeaten season in sight and the boys don't want to stumble while their eyes are on the clouds—or the Bowl of Roses. They'll be bearing down on Pitt today—St. Mary's next week and NYU (tak tak) in the finale. For today's contest you can chalk up a hard struggle with Pitt's capable Edgar Jones and a three touchdown victory for the Rams. If Steve Filchow isn't an All American fullback the Bloomsburgh Teachers could beat Minnesota. Incidentally, you can discount the factor of "home" and "visiting" team in this game. Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity is home to most of the Fordham players.

Looks like we'll have to pick up the pace here a bit. There are 18 games to go and if we dwell fondly on each we'll need a special supplement.
Penn to resume the winning ways so rudely interrupted by Navy . . . yes, we mean . . . picking against Lou Little and Columbia again and that makes us more uneasy than it does you. The Light Blue hasn't got the manpower for two "up" games in a row against teams like Cornell and Penn.

Army to just make it over the stubborn, underrated, tricky Harvard outfit, and if the latter had just a wee bit more offensive punch would be 'em for an upset. Missouri to do another job on poor old NYU. Somehow it always seems as though the undermanned Violets aren't as bad as they seem, but the other teams keep rolling up the points in the second half and Missouri is as good as any they've met.

Villanova-Temple. Now here would be the spot for us to snarl that we'd been deceived by our Temple readers last week, they never were any good, and Villanova would prove it this trip. But we're bigger than that. Besides Boston College had been due for an explosion ever since it got off on the wrong foot. So we like Temple, which had been a little over-rated on the basis of its unbeaten record and is probably now a little under-rated because of the Boston trimming to bounce back against the Villains.

High above Cayuga's water's old Eli Yale is going to catch its fifth defeat of the year. What would Frank Merriwell say? Not to mention Dick. A comfortable margin for Cornell.

Dartmouth over Princeton's heavy-footed ones. Manhattan to edge Boston University here at the Polo Grounds, the potent Mississippi twins, U and State, to engulf Auburn and LSU respectively if not respectfully. Syracuse, our idea of a much better team than generally accepted to prove that by beating a good Penn State team. Unbeaten Texas to roll on over Baylor and Texas A & M by a tighter margin over SMU.

Minnesota's battered but apparently unbeatable Gophers to take Nebraska, Northwestern, twice beaten but roughly speaking a good bet to take any team you might name on any day, to lose Indiana around. On the Coast, Stanford and its revived T to knock over the new Coast dorms, none other than USC of song and fame, Ohio State to make it over Wisconsin, and Duquesne to give the Coast another taste of Eastern supremacy (here! here! seditionism!) by taking St. Mary's in their Sunday game.

Which brings us to about the toughest game of the day, Tulane, an apparently awesome juggernaut which has unaccountably lost twice, against Alabama, a sharp, keen team coming fast since its one early loss to Mississippi (the Bama took Georgia and Sinkwich apart 27-14). We really can't figure this one. Low took Tulane. We'll take Alabama. The copy boy will take this. (If we had a copy boy in the sports department.)

Bee Honorary Coach For Grumman Start

Clair Bee, Long Island University mentor, has accepted the invitation of the Grumman Flying V's to act as their honorary coach Wednesday night when they open against the Brooklyn Celtics at the Freeport High School gym.
Bee has piloted two great L. I. U. teams through undefeated seasons. On the squad that performed the feat for him in 1938-39 were Torsoff, King Lobello, Schwartz, and Schechtman, all of whom will appear in the Grumman line-up Wednesday night.

Garfinkel Appointed

Jack Garfinkel, All American court ace for three years at St. Johns, has been appointed assistant to Coach Joe Lapchick at the Brooklyn school.

Next in the series of scoop previews of the prospects of the metropolitan college basketball teams—CCNY.

WANT-ADS

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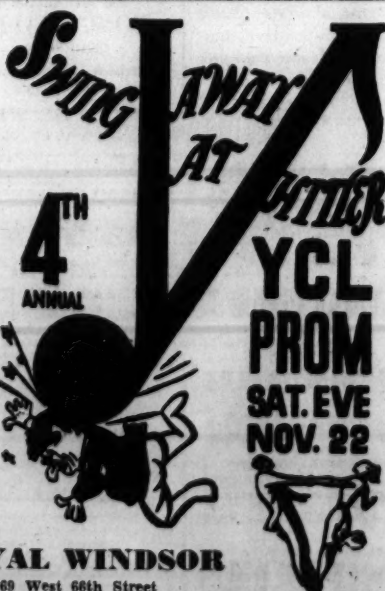
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Robert Minor

Earl Browder—Champion of U.S.-Soviet Collaboration
Max Weiss

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WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's on notices for the Daily and Sunday Worker are 30c per line (10 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, 5 P.M. Friday.

Tonight

Manhattan

VILLAGE ARTS CENTER, 1 Charles St. "Bohemia's Last Outpost," presents Bill Madden, famous author, poet, collector, in an "Evening of Drama." Other performers, excellent pianist, etc. Sub. 35c. 9:30 P.M. sharp.

CELEBRATE OCTOBER REVOLUTION: Hats, uniforms, games, Soviet songs, swing music, proceeds—Russian War Relief. Sub. 35c. Aup.: People's Forum, 52 E. 12th St. 8 P.M.

EMASHER HITLER PARTY, real hard cider, folk and square dancing. Good music and lots more. 120 W. 48th St. & East 96th St. Aup.: East Flatbush Progressive Club, 8:30 P.M.

PARTY & DANCE, entertainment, refreshments, 658 Wyona St. Admission 25c. Aup.: New Lots Youth Against Hitlerism, 8:30 P.M.

AMERICAN YOUTH THEATRE presents "Of 'V' We Sing," new musical revue. 8:45 sharp. Dancing follows show. Adm. 50c plus tax. 131 W. 46th St. N.Y.C.

TERRIFIC BEND-OFF for A.S.U.ers, featuring Funder Proffes, Pens and Pencil. Free refreshments, dancing till 3. Aup.: Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48th St. 8:30 P.M. Sub. 49c.

Brooklyn

EMASHER HITLER PARTY, real hard cider, folk and square dancing. Good music and lots more. 120 W. 48th St. & East 96th St. Aup.: East Flatbush Progressive Club, 8:30 P.M.

PARTY & DANCE, entertainment, refreshments, 658 Wyona St. Admission 25c. Aup.: New Lots Youth Against Hitlerism, 8:30 P.M.

"GALA RUSSIAN NIGHT" with Radio-Orchestra—Chernyshevsky Dancers and Balalaika Orchestra. D. Tschinoff, former Metropolitan, will sing Soviet songs. Proceeds for Russian War Relief. Aup.: Brighton Community Center, 601 E. 17th St. 8:30 P.M. Sub. 49c.

RUSSIAN AND POLISH Square dance and swing for Russian War Relief. Refreshments, entertainment, 44 Butler Ave. Crown Heights Victory Council. Sub. 35c. 8:45 P.M.

MARSH PATTERSON Recital featuring Caribbean Island Folk Songs, accompanist, Jonathan Brice-Jesse Waddell. Admission 75c-50c. 13 W. 126th St. Finnish Hall, 8:30 P.M. Aup.: Solidarity Lodge 691, IWO. Sunday, Nov. 8th.

MARXIST ANALYSIS of the week's news, by A. B. Magill, New Masses editor. Sunday, Nov. 8, 8:30 P.M. Workers School, 50 E. 12th St. Adm. 25c.

TONIGHT—CINE LIBERTY, featuring Alimancu Singers, Transport Cabaret. See Display ad on Drama Page.

Coming

Manhattan

HENRY HART, prominent writer, speaks "Literature and the Social Scene." Second in a series of lectures. Admission 15c. 181 Second Ave. American Peoples Church, 8 P.M.

Newark, N. J.

FORUM, MIKE QUIN: "Dangerous Thoughts." Sunday, Nov. 8th, 8:30 P.M. 772 High St. Tickets 15c. Available Modern Book Shop, 216 Halsey St.

SCHOOL REGISTRATION

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MANDOLIN CLASS for beginners opens Tuesday, Nov. 11, 7 P.M. N.Y. Mandolin Symphony Orchestra, 104 E. 14th St. near Union Square. Instructions free. 10 members. Membership dues 25c weekly. Initiation fee \$1.00. Don't write, come and join class.

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New Masses Editor

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